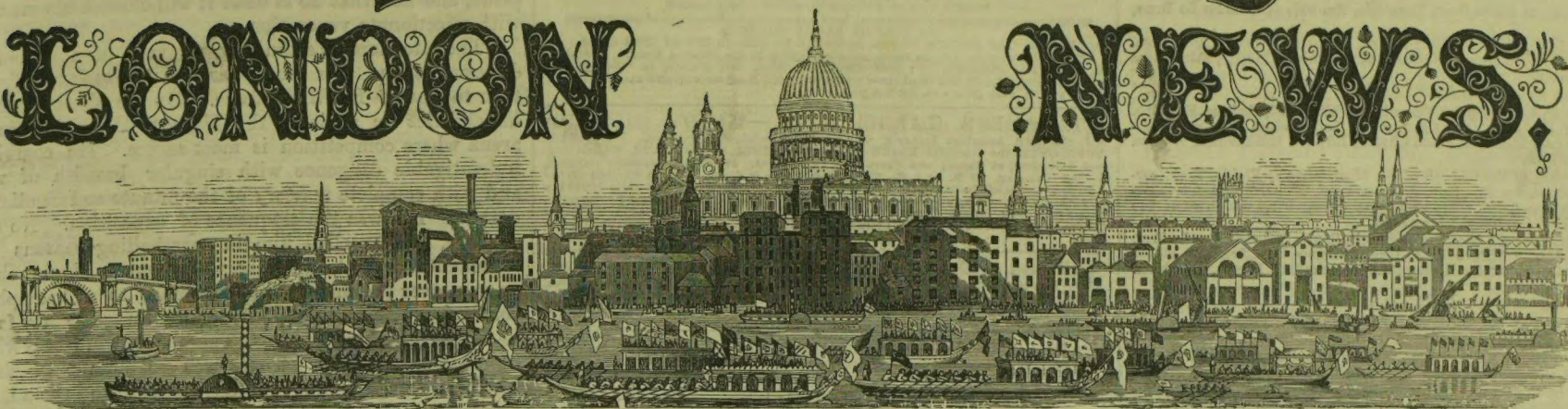


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1769.—VOL. LXIII.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873.

WITH {SIXPENCE.  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { By Post, 6½d.



THE ASHANTEE WAR: BOATS STARTING FOR THE ATTACK ON ELMINA.



## BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at Wheathampstead House, Herts, Viscountess Kilmacurra, of a son.  
On the 17th inst., at Elmley House, Wimbledon, Countess Beauchamp, of a son.  
On the 20th ult., at Monte Video, the wife of Edward Cooper, Esq., of a son.  
On the 21st ult., at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, the wife of Charles Le Brun, Esq., of a son.  
On the 16th inst., at Fitzwilliam House, Brooklands-road, Cambridge, the wife of Mr. William Alford Norman, of Downing College, late Royal Navy, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at Christ Church, Surbiton-hill, Arthur Douglas, youngest son of the late Rear-Admiral and Lady Selina Dent, to Helen Katharine, only daughter of the late Charles Edward Holdsworth, Esq., of Wakefield, Yorkshire.  
On the 17th inst., at the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square, after banns, by the Rev. J. Isherwood, M.A., William Buchan Murdoch, of Cannon-street, City, to Louisa Jane, eldest daughter of the late William Robert Chalmers. No cards.  
On the 17th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, South Dulwich, by the Rev. J. Meek Clark, Henry Milnes Rait, Esq., Glasgow, to Christine, eldest daughter of Henry S. Bicknell, Esq., J.P., Cavendish House, Clapham. No cards.

## DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., at his residence, White House, Woolton, near Liverpool, John Richmond Cuthbert, late of Greenock.  
On the 17th inst., at No. 9, Regency-square, Brighton, Edward James Smith, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service, in his 83rd year.  
On the 20th inst., at Torquay, Laura Sarah, wife of Arthur E. Dupuis, Commander Royal Navy, and youngest daughter of the late William McCay, Esq., of Dublin.  
On the 22nd ult., at Oporto, Sarah Teresa, wife of A. J. da Silva Lima, Esq., and daughter of the late Herbert O'Donnell, Esq., J.P., of Coolemore, Millstreet, Ireland.  
On the 7th ult., at Faizabad, East Indies, Madeleine Cecile, daughter of William Sibbald, Esq., 51st L.I., late 89th Regiment.  
On the 11th inst., at his residence, Vaindre Hall, near Cardiff, William Allen, Esq., aged 45. Friends will please accept this intimation.  
On the 15th inst., at Bramfield House, Suffolk, very suddenly, Helen Tatlock, of 16, Park-square, Regent's Park, widow of Paul Tatlock, of Upper Gower-street, London, and only child of the late Peter De Wint, in her 63rd year.  
On the 22nd inst., at his residence, Thames Bank, Great Marlow, William Wright, Esq., in the 76th year of his age. Deeply regretted.  
On May 16, at the Diamond Fields, George Insole Gower, only son of Mr. and Mrs. George Gower, Cradock.  
On the 18th inst., at 18, Abbotford-place, Glasgow, Janet Lorimer, wife of William Logan, editor of "Words of Comfort for Bereaved Parents," aged 54.  
On the 22nd inst., at 33, Regent's Park-road, N.W., Elizabeth Jane, wife of Henry C. James, Esq., aged 63. Friends will please accept this intimation.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 2.

SUNDAY, JULY 27.		King's College School, 2 p.m., distribution of prizes—the Lord Mayor in the chair. Gravesend Town Regatta. Crystal Palace, opera, 3 p.m.	
Seventh Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Prebendary H. W. Burrows; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. S. Ireland Jones, Missionary in Ceylon.		WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Bickersteth, D.D.; 3 p.m., the Very Rev. Dr. Stanley, the Dean; 7 p.m., the Rev. Canon Kingsley.		Goodwood Races. Royal Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m. Derby Amateur Regatta. Banquet to the Cabinet Ministers at the Mansion House. Royal Archaeological Institute at Exeter. Sections meet 10 a.m. Excursions, conversation (address by Mr. G. Scharf).	
St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Canon Selwyn, M.A.		THURSDAY, JULY 31.	
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. W. F. Erskine Knollys; 3 p.m., the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.		Goodwood Races. Royal Archaeological Institute at Exeter: Visit to the cathedral; reception by the Bishop, 8 p.m. Royal Welsh Yacht Club, annual regatta at Carnarvon. Bedford Horticultural and Poultry Shows. Haslingden Agricultural Annual Show. Crystal Palace, opera, 3 p.m.; great fireworks display. The Dean of Westminster's Evening Party to meet the choir of the abbey.	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, Chaplain of the House of Commons and of the Savoy; 7 p.m., the Rev. G. F. Maclear, D.D., Head Master of King's College School.		FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.	
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, Reader at the Temple.		Lamas. Goodwood Races. Doggett's Rowing-Match on the Thames. Moon's first quarter, 2.29 p.m. Royal Archaeological Institute at Exeter: excursions to Dartmoor, &c. Gloucestershire Agricultural Society, annual exhibition at Bristol. Cleveland Agricultural Society, Yarm meeting.	
French Anglican Church of St. John ("La Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street, services in French, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. W. B. Bouvier, Incumbent.		SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.	
MONDAY, JULY 28.		Royal Archaeological Institute at Exeter, public reception, address by the Mayor.	
Royal Archaeological Institute, annual meeting at Exeter (seven days). Reception-room at the Guildhall opened at 10 a.m.		Leicestershire Agricultural Society, Annual exhibition at Leicester (two days).	
Crystal Palace, swimming fête and great fountain display.		Royal Naval School, New-cross, distribution of prizes by the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. G. J. Goschen), 1 p.m.	
Chelsea Hospital for Women, general meeting, 3 p.m.		City of London Freeman's Orphan School, election at Guildhall, 2 p.m.	
TUESDAY, JULY 29.			
Goodwood races begin.			
Royal Archaeological Institute at Exeter, public reception, address by the Mayor.			
Leicestershire Agricultural Society, Annual exhibition at Leicester (two days).			
Royal Naval School, New-cross, distribution of prizes by the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. G. J. Goschen), 1 p.m.			
City of London Freeman's Orphan School, election at Guildhall, 2 p.m.			

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.					
July	16 30.064	60.1	46.1	62.5	51.3	71.9	72.2	WSW. W.	208	0.00		
	17 30.047	63.0	58.8	87.9	55.8	72.2	72.2	SSW. SW.	339	0.25		
	18 29.915	61.5	50.4	69.6	59.6	69.4	69.4	SSW. WSW.	249	0.15		
	19 30.164	58.5	44.4	62.5	47.7	69.7	69.7	WSW. W.	210	0.00		
	20 30.146	65.4	59.2	83.2	53.5	80.1	80.1	WSW. SW.	118	0.00		
	21 30.120	70.2	60.2	72.0	56.1	85.0	85.0	SSW. SE.	203	0.00		
	22 29.943	75.9	64.1	68.0	62.5	87.3	87.3	SE. S.	170	0.00		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.075 .. 29.882 .. 30.169 .. 30.138 .. 30.163 .. 29.990  
Temperature of Air .. 62.7° .. 64.4° .. 65.9° .. 61.9° .. 66.2° .. 72.2°  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 54.3° .. 61.6° .. 58.0° .. 52.1° .. 61.5° .. 64.2°  
Direction of Wind .. W. .. SW. .. W. .. W. .. SW. .. S.E.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 2.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 55	4 10	4 26	4 43	5 0	5 17	5 34
5 51	6 16	6 31	6 46	7 0	7 15	7 30
8 25	8 50	9 05	9 20	9 35	9 50	10 05
11 0	11 25	11 40	11 55	12 10	12 25	12 40
1 25	1 50	2 05	2 20	2 35	2 50	3 05
4 0	4 15	4 30	4 45	5 0	5 15	5 30
6 45	7 0	7 15	7 30	7 45	8 0	8 15
9 20	9 35	9 50	10 5	10 20	10 35	10 50
11 55	12 10	12 25	12 40	12 55	1 10	1 25

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

The world-famed MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS, every Night at Eight; Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. ALL THE YEAR ROUND.  
The Entertainment given by the Moore and Burgess Minstrels now enjoys the proud distinction of being classified as the OLDEST ESTABLISHED AND THE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN THE WORLD, having been presented at this Hall for EIGHT YEARS IN ONE CONTINUOUS SEASON, an instance of popularity altogether without a precedent in the annals of amusements. NO FEES OR EXTRA CHARGES.  
LADIES CAN RETAIN THEIR BONNETS IN ALL PARTS OF THE HALL. New and Luxurious Private Boxes, acknowledged to be the finest in London, £1 11s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.; Fanteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets and places at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Oliviers, Old Bond-street; and at Austin's, St. James's Hall, from Nine a.m. till Ten p.m.

ST. JAMES'S (LARGE) HALL—HARDY GILLARD, the great American Lecturer, will unveil his celebrated Panorama, FROM NEW YORK OVER THE PACIFIC RAILWAY TO CALIFORNIA, on MONDAYS, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at Three; and Every Evening at Eight. Previous to its being unrolled, a long Painting, 40 ft. by 8 ft., stretched on a wire, is shown. It is a physical Map—a bird's-eye view of the country. A Fifteen Minutes' Lecture is delivered from it; it is a Key to the Panorama, which contains Thirty-six Views, all painted from photographs. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Unreserved, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Children under Twelve, Half Price.—Tickets at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and Austin's, St. James's Hall.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S Entertainment.—Last Representations at the GALLERY on THURSDAY NEXT, Afternoon at Three, Evening at Eight, MILBRED'S WELL, OUR GARDEN PARTY, and VERY CATCHING. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

£450.—ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—A SECOND-TIER BOX, in an exceptionally good situation, close to the Royal Box—which cost the original Subscriber £500—to be SOLD for £450, cash.—For particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN ANDREWS, 5, New-Inn, Strand, London.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON EXHIBITION, including "A Storm on the Sea" and "A Sand Storm in the Desert," and many New and Important Drawings, Alpine and Eastern, NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, with Catalogue, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS. The SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will CLOSE on SATURDAY, AUG. 2. 5, Pall-mall East, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

NOW READY, VOL. LXII., ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Elegantly bound, cloth, gilt .. .. 20s. 0d. In Paper Covers .. .. 15s. 0d. Cases for binding above .. .. 2s. 6d. Portfolios for holding six Numbers .. .. 4s. 0d. Reading Cases .. .. 2s. 0d. Office, 193, Strand.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873.

On Saturday and Sunday last the country sustained a double loss by the hand of Death. Two men, each of them connected with the House of Lords, each, in his profession, above all rivals, each honoured and loved by a wide circle of friends, have passed away from earthly society to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns." Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Westbury, ex-Chancellor of the Realm, are no more. In the case of the Bishop of Winchester, a fall from his horse, while riding with Lord Granville, unhappily resulted in instant death. In that of Lord Westbury, the end of his mortal career was clearly foreseen, and more gently approached. But both are gone from our midst, and each of them has left behind him a void, the full extent of which can only be appreciated after considerable lapse of time. They were men whom England reckoned among her foremost—men whose minds shed lustre upon every topic to which they chose to call public attention. The grave has seldom closed within so brief an intervening space of time over the remains of two more illustrious Englishmen.

The only point of view from which we shall contemplate these mournful events is that which may be occupied without prejudice by any of our fellow-countrymen. Of Bishop Wilberforce it will not be necessary to utter a single word that need occasion offence to either of those "schools of thought" into which the Church of England is divided, nor to any member of the various Churches which exist outside her pale. He was himself a many-sided man. His sympathies ranged freely over a wide area of opinion and action. Quite independently of that judgment which might be pronounced on the substantial soundness of what he thought or did, it is possible to estimate the eminent qualities he displayed by the highest standard. A son of the late William Wilberforce, the gifted chieftain of that noble band of men to whom England, and, we may say, the world, are indebted for the abolition of the slave trade, and slavery, he inherited not a few of those intellectual powers and social graces which commended his father to the intimate friendship of William Pitt. These he cultivated, not in early life only, but during the whole of his busy career, with conscientious assiduity. In whatever sphere he moved the impression he made upon those with whom he was brought into contact was always pleasing, sometimes deep and permanent. No man more thoroughly enjoyed or more felicitously adorned social life. Genial in his disposition, almost fastidious in his tastes, a brilliant wit, copious and precise in his information, of the stores of which he was always ready to impart to others, and a perfect gentleman in his manner, it is not surprising that he easily won, and retained to the end, a first place in society. This, however, was not the highest mark of his ambition. He could discharge the onerous duties of his office with a masterly ability, a skill, and a success even more than equal with the ease with which he was able to charm the social circles of the high born, the erudite, and the cultured. Whether as a village curate or as a prelate, he threw his whole soul into the work he undertook. His eloquence, whether in pulpit or platform oratory, whether in Convocation or in Parliament, was of a high order, and was singularly persuasive. As an administrator of the ecclesiastical

affairs of his diocese, he showed the best qualities of a man of business. Altogether, he has left his mark upon the Church and upon the world. He inherited a great name, which he has further illustrated by his personal career. The country regarded him while living with pride, and now that he is dead it will cherish his memory with affectionate veneration.

The late Lord Westbury was a man of a somewhat different stamp. His course through life took a different turn to that of Dr. Wilberforce. By the sheer force of his abilities he achieved the highest distinction in an arena where competition is most severe. He combined indefatigable diligence with singular breadth of view and with complete mastery of the minute and conflicting details. His was the eloquence of exposition. No one, perhaps, ever excelled him in marshalling reasons and arguments, or in leading them, without a single check or trip, over the most rugged ground, to a triumphant conclusion. As an equity lawyer and Judge he may fairly be said to have been peerless. There was no intricacy which he could not unravel. There was no main principle of law bearing upon the case he might have in hand, the application of which he could not luminously exhibit. His judgments have borne the most searching tests unshaken. He, too, was a man of wit, sometimes exquisitely keen and biting; but those who knew him best have testified that it was not used as a weapon of malice. His services as arbitrator in the affairs of the European Assurance Society and its numerous affiliated companies brought out into high relief some of the best characteristics of his mind. To borrow the language of Mr. Montague Cookson, "The strong impression of extraordinary judicial aptitude that he created during his recent labours was due to his possessing four characteristics in a high degree—rapidity of apprehension, logical acumen, lucidity of exposition, and (last but not least) uniform courtesy of manner."

The loss of these great men brings vividly before the mind the high privilege enjoyed by this country in the general character and qualifications of those whom it employs in the management of its public affairs. Of course, it is not to be expected that all who devote themselves to a professional career in the service, whether of the Church or of the State, should rise to equal eminence. But the consolatory reflection may be permitted us that there yet remains to us, and that there are rising up amongst us, not a few whose names have already cast lustre upon our national reputation, or promise to do so in due course of events. We are, perhaps, too apt to take for granted that as our great men, one after another, die off, they leave behind them no successors worthy of their fame. Nevertheless, every generation produces its intellectual heroes; and it is certainly not at this time (and the day, we trust, is yet far distant) that we can rightly complain of having lost by death all possibility of witnessing among our living fellow-countrymen worthy competitors of those who have gone before.

## THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, continues at Osborne House. The Queen held a Council on Thursday week, to signify her Majesty's assent to the contract of marriage between the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia. Earl Granville, Viscount Sydney, Viscount Halifax, and the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce were present at the Council. Sir Arthur Helps was Clerk of the Council. Earl Granville had an audience of the Queen. Lord Odo Russell, Ambassador at Berlin; the Hon. Sir Charles Murray, K.C.B., Minister at Lisbon; and the Right Hon. A. H. Layard, Minister at Madrid, arrived at Osborne and had audiences of her Majesty. After the Queen had declared the betrothal of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia, the ships at Cowes and Spithead fired salutes, and in the evening the Royal yachts and her Majesty's ship *Ariadne*, guard-ship at Cowes, were illuminated and discharged rockets in honour of the happy event. Earl Granville dined with her Majesty, and left Osborne on the following day. On Saturday last the Duchess of Sutherland arrived on a visit to the Queen. On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. T. Macnamara officiated. On Monday Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne arrived at Osborne. Prince Leopold met the Princess and the Marquis at Southampton, and accompanied them to Osborne in her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has driven to Ryde and to other places in the Isle of Wight.

Her Majesty, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, has granted a pension of £100 per annum to Professor Long, one of the founders of the London University, and for many years Professor of Latin at University College, in consideration of his eminent services to learning and literature.

Mr. W. B. Thelwall has had the honour of submitting to the Queen's inspection his drawings and sketches in Norway.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna visited Lady Holland on Thursday week, at Holland House, Kensington. On the following day their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were present at a ball given by the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere at Bridgewater House. On Saturday last the Prince and Princess and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna visited the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, at St. James's Palace. The Grand Duke Cesarevitch returned to Marlborough House from Darmstadt. On Sunday their Royal and Imperial Highnesses attended Divine service. On Monday the Prince presided at Marlborough House, at a conference for the purpose of furthering the cause of technical education. The Princess and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna visited the Newport Market Refuge and Industrial School; the House of Charity, Greek-street; the Mission House and Orphanage, Rose-street, Soho; and All Saints' Home, Margaret-street. The Prince and the Grand Duke Cesarevitch were present at the debate in the House of Lords. In the



evening their Royal and Imperial Highnesses were present at a ball given in honour of the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna, at the conservatory of the Horticultural Gardens. Prince Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz were also present. The approaches to the quadrant leading to the conservatory were carpeted with scarlet baize, and there were some thousands of flowering plants arranged on each side, in addition to the usual exotics which adorn the entrance to the Horticultural Gardens. The conservatory had been prepared for the ball-room, the floor being covered with canvas. The terrace and gardens were beautifully illuminated. In the colonnades of the conservatory supper-tables were provided for the Royal party, and in the quadrant there was a buffet. The ball-room was lighted by jets of gas from the roof. The company were about a thousand in number. On Tuesday the Grand Duke Cesarewitch visited the museum of the Hunterian Society, Finsbury-circus, the International Exhibition, and the South Kensington Museum. The Prince and Princess and the Grand Duke Cesarewitch and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House, Park-lane. The Princess and the Grand Duchess Cesarevna have driven out daily.

#### THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh is sojourning at a villa which his Royal Highness has hired in Darmstadt. The residence is decorated with flags and festoons of evergreens. The Russian Imperial family remain at the castle of Jugenheim, near Darmstadt. It is contemplated that the marriage of the Duke and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia will take place in March next, at St. Petersburg.

#### PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur is about to make a prolonged visit to the King and Queen of Denmark at Copenhagen. Great preparations are in progress for the reception of his Royal Highness, and Court festivities will be given in his honour.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein will leave Frogmore for the Hague, on Aug. 2, on a visit to the Queen of Holland.

His Excellency the Russian Ambassador has left town for Darmstadt.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare and the Ladies Fitzgerald have left town for Cliveden, the seat of the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster.

The Marchioness of Waterford has left town for Curraghmore, Waterford.

The Earl and Countess of Scarborough have left town for Cadland, Southampton.

Earl and Countess Delawarr have arrived at Torquay in their yacht, the Sylph.

The Countess of Kenmare and family have left Grosvenor-gardens for the family seat, Killarney, Ireland. The Earl of Kenmare remains in town.

Viscountess (Selina) Milton and the Misses Foljambe have left Carlton House-terrace for her Ladyship's seat in Northamptonshire.

The Earl of Clonmell has left town for Ireland.

Viscount and Viscountess Newport have left town.

Lord and Lady Headley have left Ennismore-gardens for their seat, Aghadoe House, Killarney.

Lord and Lady Dynevor have left Claridge's Hotel for Eastbourne, Sussex.

Lord and Lady Muncaster have left town for Muncaster Castle, Cumberland.

Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, C.B., has arrived at St. James's Palace from Malta.

The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Baillie Hamilton have left Claridge's Hotel for Clifton.

### THE CHURCH.

#### PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Airy, Esq. Reginald, to be Vicar of Whitwell.  
Andrews, W. B.: Rector of Teffont Ewyas, Wilts.  
Ball, Thomas Guppy; Vicar of Hythe.  
Boys, J.: Minor Canon in Rochester Cathedral.  
Chavasse, Francis James; Vicar of St. Paul's, Upper Holloway.  
Climeson, J.: Vicar of Shipplake; Surrogate of the diocese of Oxford.  
Coxster, William Augustine; Vicar of Bearley, Warwickshire.  
Curteis, Thomas Spencer; Rector of Bampton, Suffolk.  
Darby, J. L.; Honorary Canon in Chester Cathedral.  
Dixon, John Hulke; Curate of Leeds-cum-Bromfield, Kent.  
Espinasse, R.; Chaplain to the Otter Memorial College, Chichester.  
Fox, H. E.; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Broadway, Westminster.  
Gorham, H. S.; Curate (sole charge) of Rusper; Vicar of Shipley, Sussex.  
Harte, Joseph William; Minister of St. Mark's, Victoria Park.  
Hindly, W. T.; Vicar of Pulloxhill, Bedfordshire.  
Hoare, J. R.; Curate of Ladoek; Vicar of Warmingtton.  
Hooke, D.; Vicar of Beckingham, Notts.  
Kaye, Venerable Archdeacon; Rural Dean of Lawress No. 1.  
Laigman, S. L.; Curate of Weaverham, Northwich, Cheshire.  
Lambe, G. F.; Rector of Broseley, Salop.  
Lawrence, Charles; Rector of Croft, York.  
Lobb, S. B.; Rector of Kenardington, Kent.  
Monyenny, Phillips Hayward; Vicar of Hadlow.  
Nicholl, D.; Rector of Edwin Loach, Herefordshire.  
Oldfield, George Biscoe; Rector of Berwick St. Leonard-cum-Sedgehill.  
Phinn, C. P.; Rural Dean of the second portion of Pimperne.  
Stott, Edward Nicholson; Vicar of St. John's, Cubitt Town.  
Stroud, J.; Rector of South Perrott-cum-Mosterton, Dorset.  
Sutton, Meyrick J.; Chaplain to the Mercers' Company, London.  
Warner, Arthur George; Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Tothill-fields.  
Welsh, William; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Beckenham.  
Whitmore, W. M.; Rector of St. Catherine Cree with St. James's, City.

The Bishop of Salisbury began the visitation of his diocese on Tuesday.

Another City church is doomed. The condemnation of St. Martin's, Outwich, is to be carried into effect at once.

The Duke of Bedford has expressed his intention of restoring the parish church of North Petherin, near Launceston.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has approved the nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Lean, D.D., to the Bishopric of Saskatchewan.

Cholesbury parish church, in the archdeaconry of Buckingham, has been restored, and was reopened, on Thursday week, by the Bishop of Oxford.

The Duke of Devonshire, as the surviving trustee of the will of the Hon. Robert Boyle, has, upon the recommendation of the Bishop of London, appointed the Rev. Henry Wace, M.A., Assistant Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, to be "Boyle Lecturer," in succession to the Rev. Dr. Hesse.

At a recent church anniversary in the parish of Northfleet the Vicar (the Rev. F. Southgate) was presented with an address of sympathy and confidence, together with a purse of £150, towards defraying the costs of an action brought against him by a late churchwarden for church expenses. The address was signed by the present churchwardens and between 200 and 300 parishioners and friends.

The Old Testament Company for the Revision of the Authorised Version of the Bible finished their eighteenth session yesterday week. The revision of the Psalms was continued as far as the end of Psalm 59.

In consideration of the former connection of the Bishop of Winchester with the abbey, and in conformity with a generally expressed wish, the offer was made to the family that he should be buried in the grave of his illustrious father in Westminster Abbey. The family declined the offer, on the ground that the Bishop had always expressed a wish to be buried by the side of his wife at Lavington.

Last Sunday Archdeacon Groome preached in the parish church of St. Mary, Bedfield, on the occasion of its being reopened after undergoing a careful restoration. The chancel has been also restored by the Rector. In it are three painted windows, the subjects of which are St. John and St. James, the Raising of the Daughter of Jairus, and the Good Centurion, erected to the memory of the family of Bedfield.

A magnificent piece of massive gold plate, studded with jewels, resembling a gigantic covered cup, twenty-two inches high, of the time of Henry VII., has been presented to the Venerable Edward Trollope, Archdeacon of Stow, for his extraordinary liberality, his constant courtesy, and labour in assisting the counsels of the laity, 1873. To this vase was added a superb ring of plain solid gold, set with a lovely pointed oval amethyst, surrounded by brilliants, as a mark of the donors' personal regard.

In the Upper House of Convocation, on Wednesday, tributes to the memory of the late Bishop of Winchester were expressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Oxford, Bath and Wells, and Gloucester and Bristol. In the Upper House the report of the committee on confession was presented; and in the Lower House the lengthy and exhaustive debates in committee on the rubrics were closed.—The Rev. H. Rudge Hayward has been elected Proctor to represent the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol in the Lower House of Convocation, in the room of Archdeacon Randall.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its last meeting for the present session on Monday, at the society's house, Whitehall, the Bishop of Chichester in the chair. The following resolution was passed at the commencement of the meeting:—"That the Incorporated Society, gratefully remembering the long and valuable services which the Bishop of Winchester rendered to the society, wishes to express its deep regret at the irreparable loss which, in common with the Church at large, it has sustained in his sudden and lamented death." Grants of money amounting to £2140 were made in aid of the following objects, viz.:—Building new churches at Ashley-green, in the parish of Chesham, Bucks; Burton, in the parish of Christ Church, Hants; Dudley, St. Luke's, East Stonehouse, near Plymouth; Ford St. Mark, near Devonport; and Sandal Magna, St. Catherine, near Wakefield. Rebuilding the churches at Swinefleet, near Goole; Temple Sowerby, near Penrith; and Topsham, Devon. Enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Ash Priors, near Taunton; Balscott, near Banbury; Bere Regis, near Blandford; Brackley, Northants; Brecon, St. John's; Eastwood, near Rochford; Haslingfield, near Cambridge; Hollingbourne, near Maidstone; Southwark, St. Michael, Surrey; Maker, near Devonport; Somersal Herbert, Derby; St. Winnow, near Lostwithiel; Warfield, near Bracknell, Berks; Windrush, near Burford; and Kelvedon Hatch, near Brentwood. The grant formerly made towards enlarging the church at Hatfield Peverell, near Chelmsford, was increased. Grants were also made from the School-Church and Mission-House Fund towards building school churches at Featherstone, near Haltwhistle, Durham; and Flint-common, near Flint. The society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a repair fund for the Church of St. John, Bognor. During the session just concluded the sum voted by the society in aid of the various works brought before them has been £13,483, while the amount of receipts in the same time has been £12,093, leaving a deficiency of £1390.

#### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford, Mr. J. Nutton (bass), from York Cathedral, has been elected out of twenty-four candidates to a lay clerkship at Magdalen. The Rev. E. T. Stevens, Worcester, Curate of Sandford, and the Rev. W. S. Leonard, Christ Church, have been elected chaplains at New. At Magdalen "Gaudy" has been postponed, owing to the death of the Bishop of Winchester, the Visitor of the College.

The following is a classified list of candidates who passed the late examination for matriculation with honours at the University of London:—

Donald M'Alister, exhibition of £30 per annum for two years, Liverpool Institute.  
Thomas Pearson Walker, exhibition of £20 per annum for two years, Woodhouse-grove, S., and Wesley College.  
Dairok'u Yasuyuki Kikuchi, exhibition of £15 per annum for two years, University College School and private tuition.  
John Skelton Downes, prize of £10, Amersham-hall School.  
Arthur Oldham Jennings, prize of £5 University College and School, and private tuition.  
George Hodgen, prize of £5, University School, Nottingham, University College, and private study.  
Alfred Stone obtained number of marks qualifying for a prize, King's and Owen's Colleges and private tuition.  
Charles Frederic Marshall, obtained number of marks qualifying for a prize, Monument House, Driffield, and Wesley College.  
Frederic Tebbitt, obtained number of marks qualifying for a prize, Cranbrook Grammar School.  
Augustus Hayter Walker, obtained number of marks qualifying for a prize Camden School, Brighton.  
Frederick Barritt, Oliver's Mount School, Scarborough.  
Theodore Godlee, Grove House, Tottenham.  
John Joseph Lough, private study and tuition.  
Richard Gill, Royal Institute School, Liverpool, and private study.  
George Hamilton Fenner, Croom's Hill and King's College Schools.  
Walter John New, Amersham Hall School.  
Eldred John Brook-Smith, Cheltenham College.  
John Kent Crow, Chesterfield Grammar School.  
William Edward Powell, Owens College and private study.  
Arthur Francis du Moulin, St. Mary's College, Oscott, and Alfred John Smith, Hawthorn Hall and Owens College, equal.  
James Aloysius Scully, Stonyhurst College.  
John Jeffery Beer, Totnes Grammar School.  
Edmund Jesse Dobell, West-hill House, Hastings, and Great Yarmouth College, and Samuel Linton, Denmark-hill Grammar School and University College, equal.  
William Samuel Tuke, Messrs. Sharp's School and Grove House, Tottenham.  
Francis Littleboy, Oliver's Mount School, Scarborough.

Mr. R. C. Childers, the Pali scholar, and author of a Pali dictionary, has been appointed to a chair of Pali and Buddhist Literature which has been instituted in University College.

In consequence of the death of the Bishop of Winchester, neither the Domum nor Domum ball will take place this year at Winchester.

The following are the results of the examination for the Tomline Prizes at Eton College:—Hayes, prizeman; Spring-Rice, K.S., Russell prizeman; Tuck, K.S.; Binney, K.S.; Cole; Hussey, ma.; Nugee, ma.; Reade, K.S. Assistant-Master's Prizes—Goodhart, K.S., and Maclean, K.S., aq., prizemen. Lower Boys—Haskett Smith, mi., prizeman. The

History Prizes have been awarded to—1, Holloway, K.S.; 2, Mr. Lyttelton, mi.; 3, Macmillan, K.S. Owing to the death of the Bishop of Winchester, who is "Visitor" to the college, the breaking-up (on the 22nd inst.) of Magdalen College School was conducted as quietly as possible. The president, as usual, distributed the prizes, after the report of the examination had been read by W. Moore, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, who, assisted by the Rev. H. C. Ogle, kindly examined the whole school. Dr. Bulley congratulated Dr. Hill upon the very satisfactory state of the school. Only one hearty cheer was given, and that for the president.

The following University and other honours have been gained by past and present Grecians at Christ's Hospital since Speech Day, 1872: 1, Oxford—John Seymour Sharkey, Jesus College, Radcliffe, Travelling Fellowship; Reginald Heber Rose, Balliol College, first class in final Mathematical School; Arthur Lionel Smith, Balliol College, Jenkins Scholarship and first class in final Classical School; Alfred Joshua Butler, Trinity College, Gaisford University prize poem for Greek Verse, and proxime (third time) for Ireland Scholarship; Alfred Franklin Winter, Pembroke College, first class in Classical Moderations; Edward Maclean Field, Trinity College, first class in Classical Moderations and honourably mentioned for the Hertford University Scholarship; Henry Francis Tatum, Balliol College, proxime for the Gaisford University prize poem; James Colam Salter, Mathematical Scholarship at Pembroke College. 2, Cambridge—William Burnside, Foundation Scholarship at Pembroke College; Charles Nicholas Murton, Mathematical Minor Scholarship at St. John's College; Nelson Frederick A. Cobbald, Mathematical Scholarship at Sidney Sussex College. 3, Walter Arthur Maclean, second in Indian Civil Service Examination.

The Governors of King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham, have appointed Messrs. Edward Arthur Irons, B.A., and Charles Edward Cooper, B.A., as Assistant Masters in the above school, out of thirty-five who were candidates for the appointments.

The annual prize-giving and recitations in connection with the College for Blind Sons of Gentlemen at Worcester took place on Thursday week, under the presidency of the Bishop.

The Lord Chancellor has signified his intention of appointing the Rev. Arthur Forster Rutty, Second Master of Reading Grammar School, to the Chaplaincy of the Holy Ghost Chapel and Head Mastership of Basingstoke School, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Wilson.

Mr. H. P. Owen Smith, of All Saints' School, Bloxham, has been selected for a vacant mastership at Rossall.

The annual commemoration was held at Trinity College, Glenalmond, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. In the Theological Department the Licence in Theology was given to Mr. Matheson, M.A., the Jamison Scholarship was awarded to Mr. Morison, and the Bell prize to Mr. Low, M.A. In the school department the Examiner, the Rev. E. Hatch, spoke favourably of the teaching of the school and the results of the examination. The Bueclench Medal for Classics was awarded to Blatch, the Trower Medal for Mathematics to Farquhar, jun.; and many other prizes for various subjects were given, a large share of which were gained by Penney, Robertson, and Scott, jun. The school meets again on Sept. 9.

The election to school scholarships in the Upper School at Dulwich College has terminated in favour of H. A. Watson, W. H. Fricker, R. D. Hodgson, E. J. Martin, R. H. Fawcett, F. E. Nichol, G. B. Doughty, A. F. Steinberg, and W. P. Phillips. Proxime accesserunt—Lingeman, Eales, and Robinson. There were fifty-seven candidates.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was present, yesterday week, at the Lambeth Schools, on the occasion of the presentation of several testimonials to Mr. Heller, the master, who is leaving the school in order to accept the appointment of secretary to the Schoolmasters' Union of England.

The Manchester Grammar School has received in the past few years a great development. There are 250 boys on the foundation, but now the school numbers over 600 in all, owing to the successful working of the new scheme obtained some years ago by the trustees. The school has achieved a very high reputation, under Mr. F. W. Walker, M.A., the present High Master, and its University honours have been equal to those of the chief public schools of the kingdom. The honours of the last year include seven open scholarships and a sizarship, two first classes and seven seconds at Oxford, two proxime accesserunts for University scholarships, one cadetship at Woolwich, 150 prizes and 560 certificates in the Government science examination, sixty-seven prizes and 239 certificates in the second and higher grades in the Government art examinations.

The interment of Lord Westbury took place on Thursday, at the Great Northern Cemetery, Colney-hatch.

The next annual meeting of the British Association will be held at Bradford in the week beginning Sept. 17.

The resolution agreed to by the Select Committee on the Zanzibar Mail Contract recommends that the contract of May 8 be not confirmed, but that the Union Steam Company be allowed the opportunity of retaining the service on fair and reasonable terms.

At a large meeting held recently at Cramond, near Edinburgh—Mr. C. Halkett Inglis presiding—Miss Colvin, a daughter of Dr. Colvin, was presented with a beautiful gold watch, chain, brooch, and silver card-case, in acknowledgment of the musical taste and talent which she had displayed as organist in the church.

At a quarterly court of governors of the Marine Society held recently at the offices in Bishopsgate-street, the report of the committee, read by Mr. S. W. Sadler, Paymaster-in-Chief, R.N., stated that during the last three months twenty-one boys had been sent from the Warspite into the Royal Navy and fifty to the merchant service. It was with deep satisfaction that returns had been received through the kindness of commanding officers of her Majesty's ships, showing that out of 141 Warspite boys serving under their command 131 were marked as to character "Very good," the remaining ten as "Good." The fifty boys sent into the merchant service had obtained first-class ships on foreign voyages.

A meeting was held, on Thursday week, at the residence of the Marquis of Westminster, for the purpose of establishing a National Training-School of Cookery. Many ladies were present, including Princess Louise, the Marchioness of Westminster, Lady Franklin, and Mrs. Gladstone. The Marquis of Westminster presided, and resolutions were passed to the effect that a National Training-School of Cookery should be established in alliance with the school boards and training-schools throughout the country; that the object of the school should be to teach the best methods of cooking articles of food in general consumption amongst all classes; that an association should be formed, with the view of making the school supporting; that a capital, say, of £5000 should be raised by donations or by a guarantee fund, it being estimated that £1000 would be required to fit up suitable premises. A committee was appointed to carry out the resolutions.









SKETCHES IN VIENNA: THE ASPERN BRIDGE.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, July 24.

The Shah has left us, and by this time is completely forgotten by all, save the few fortunate recipients of the order of the Lion and the Sun. After his visit to the Assembly on Thursday last, he returned to Paris, and was present in the evening at a fête given in his honour at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was received on his arrival by Marshal MacMahon and the Duc de Broglie, and was by them conducted through several richly-ornamented saloons to the gardens, which had been lit up in the most dazzling manner, and where a display of fireworks took place. The company—which, of course, included all the leading members of the Corps Diplomatique—was numerous and brilliant in the extreme, and presented a coup-d'œil recalling the festivities of the Empire. Indeed, this gathering added its unit of testimony to a fact that is now becoming patent to all—viz., that the Spartan severity which prevailed at the social réunions presided over by M. Thiers has become a thing of the past, and that extravagance and profusion are once more the order of the day. The Shah on leaving, shortly before midnight, expressed himself highly pleased with the entertainments provided, amongst which figured a performance of military music, executed by an amalgamation of regimental bands, in front of the Ministry. But, however well pleased he may have been with this entertainment, there is no doubt but that he enjoyed himself infinitely more on his second visit to the Circus in the Champs Elysées, which took place the following evening. By all accounts, nothing he has yet beheld seemed to excite in him half the interest he displayed on this occasion. Saturday was the day finally fixed, after several postponements, for his departure, which took place, at one in the afternoon, from the Lyons Railway station, whither he proceeded, by way of the Boulevards, in an open carriage shared by Marshal MacMahon and the Duc de Broglie. The behaviour of the crowd that lined the route was orderly in the extreme, but exceedingly apathetic. The Municipality of Paris were in attendance at the station, which was elegantly decorated with flowers, flags, and evergreens; and, after taking leave of these gentlemen with an expression of the gratification he had experienced during his visit, the Shah was shown to his carriage by the President of the Republic and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in a few minutes was en route for Switzerland.

A cloud has disappeared from the Ministerial horizon in the shape of the long-projected interpellation of M. Jules Favre on the home policy of the Government. Great agitation was caused when this interpellation was first announced, and people looked forward to one of the most striking contests of oratory that have as yet taken place in the arena of the Versailles theatre. The mountain, however, as is generally the case, merely produced a mouse. After having been successively abandoned, and then again taken up by the Left, the interpellation was at length brought forward by M. Favre on Monday, and, as already mentioned, the debate fell far short of prevailing anticipation. The orator was received at first with an attentive silence quite unusual in the Assembly, which lasted till he began to attack the Bonapartists, whom he described as being under the protection of a Government that was only nominally Republican, and even then the scene that followed was of a comparatively mild character when contrasted with many that have taken place. He wound up by calling upon the Government to state whether it would disavow its protection of the three Monarchical parties existing in France. M. de Broglie, who rose to reply, was brief and to the point. He flatly refused to answer M. Favre's questions; but declared that what the Government meant to do was to check Communistic principles and ideas. He snubbed the Left severely, and wound up with the somewhat hackneyed remark that the great object of those at present in power was to maintain social order. After a few words from M. Louis Blanc, who had to submit to incessant interruptions, the voting took place, and resulted in a large majority for the Government. Yesterday they were equally fortunate with M. Ernoul's bill for enabling the Permanent Committee to authorise prosecutions for attacks upon the dignity of the Assembly during the recess, which on Saturday it was decided should last from the 27th inst. to Nov. 5.

The evacuation of French territory by the Germans is rapidly progressing. They still, however, occupy Nancy, where a grand banquet is to be given on the occasion of the departure, to which M. Thiers has been specially invited. The veteran statesman has, however, been compelled to decline the proffered hospitality of the Mayor of Nancy on the plea of ill-health. At Valenciennes, last week, he was very warmly received by the populace.

## ITALY.

A commission which has been appointed by the Italian Government for the liquidation of the ecclesiastical property in Rome held its first sitting in that city on Wednesday.

The Pope gave an audience on Monday to the Rev. Karl Janig, Rector of the German College in Rome, who presented an address to his Holiness, signed by 200 German artists, thanking him for his patronage of the fine arts.

## SPAIN.

The Ministerial crisis is over. Pi y Margall, to whom the Cortes have given a vote of thanks, has been succeeded by Senor Salmeron, who presented his new Cabinet to the Cortes on Saturday. The new Ministry, composed of members of the Right, has been well received by the populace of Madrid. Senor Salmeron was elected President of the Council by 119 votes against 93 votes given for Senor Pi y Margall. General Gonzales, the new War Minister, received the congratulations of the officers and men of the garrison of the capital last Saturday evening, and was waited upon by several members of the Cortes and several Generals.

Energetic measures are promised by the new Government, as by that which preceded it. At a Council of Ministers held on Saturday night it was resolved to raise the strength of the Civic Guard to 40,000.

In the Cortes on Monday a motion that the decree declaring rebel vessels pirates should be abrogated was rejected by 110 votes against 90.

There has been a severe engagement between the Carlists under General Saballs and the troops at Igualada. The garrison resisted bravely for thirty-six hours, but was ultimately compelled to yield to the Carlists, who sacked and burned the town. In consequence of this event the authorities at Barcelona have constituted a committee of public safety, and decreed compulsory military service on the whole male population between twenty and forty years of age.

According to Carlist advices, the insurgents at Carthagena have seized the squadron at anchor in the port, and given the command of it to one of their leaders. The squadron was composed of four frigates, three of which were ironclads and three steamers. Meanwhile a regiment dispatched against Carthagena has mutinied and joined the insurgents.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

On Tuesday the British section of the Vienna Exhibition was visited by the Emperor. His Majesty was received by the British Ambassador as Royal Commissioner, and by the secretary and the British jurors, at eleven o'clock. Having concluded his visit by an examination of the Indian and Colonial Department, the Emperor invited the British Ambassador and the Secretary to lunch, and expressed to them the great satisfaction he had experienced.

The Archduke Albrecht has left for Warsaw to greet the Czar in that city on his return from Ems.

The *Presse* announces that the Emperor Francis Joseph will undertake a journey to St. Petersburg in the autumn—namely, at the end of September or the beginning of October.

A letter from Vienna states that the health of that city is now in a satisfactory state. From the 14th to the 9th inst. the cases of summer cholera amounted to sixty-six, the population being 800,000. Since then the heat had diminished, and there had been a falling off in the number of cases. Meanwhile every attention was being paid to the sanitary condition of the city.

## GERMANY.

The medical advisers of the Emperor William report that his Majesty has derived great benefit from his stay at Ems. The Emperor has given as his motive for his visit to Jugenheim a wish to congratulate the two illustrious betrothed, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie.

The Emperor has granted 25,000 thalers to the German Society for the Exploration of Africa.

The suit which the Bishop of Ermeland brought against the German Government for the payment of the temporalities which had been retained since October, 1872, in consequence of his contumacy, has been dismissed by the superior tribunal.

The Prussian Minister of Education, Dr. Falk, has summoned a conference of educational men of note to meet at Berlin, in October next, in order to assist him in draughting an education bill, to be laid before Parliament next Session.

## SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

King Oscar and Queen Sophia were crowned yesterday week, by the Bishop of Drontheim, as King and Queen of Norway. A brilliant procession walked to the cathedral, including Prince Arthur of England and Prince Waldemar of Denmark. The ceremony was favoured by splendid weather. Salutes were fired by the German and British fleets in the roads. An immense crowd thronged the streets, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

## RUSSIA.

Prince Baratsinsky has been appointed successor of the late Count Schouvaloff, as Chief Court Marshal. The Governor-General of Moscow, Prince Dolgorouky, has been appointed Lord Chamberlain, and will be succeeded in his former post by Prince Galitzin.

General Kaufmann's despatches, giving details of the march on Khiva, the fall of the town, and the triumphal entry of the Russian troops, have reached St. Petersburg. The capitulation took place on May 29, or, according to our calendar, on June 10. General Werewkin was wounded in the head by a ball. Apart from this casualty, the Russians had only two soldiers killed, and five officers and forty-five soldiers wounded.

Private advices received at St. Petersburg from Tashkend state that the Orenburg and Mangischlak detachments will remain in Khiva as an army of occupation until the first conditions of peace proposed by Russia have been fulfilled. The Turkestan detachment returns to Tashkend.

## AMERICA.

Jesse R. Grant, the father of President Grant, died at Covington, Kentucky, on the evening of June 29, aged seventy-nine. On the afternoon of the 28th President Grant, then at Long Branch, on the New Jersey coast, near New York, received a telegram announcing his father's rapid decline. A special train was at once engaged, and the President was taken at high speed through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, to Cincinnati, and across the Ohio River to Covington, but he did not arrive until after his father's death.

The female-suffrage advocates have succeeded in getting an amendment engrafted upon the new State Constitution for Ohio, providing that women may hold all "appointive" offices—that is, they may be Government clerks, &c.; and they may also be school commissioners, superintendents, trustees, and directors of charitable institutions, &c. The Convention has been overwhelmed with petitions asking for female suffrage, and that important question has been referred to a special committee.

On June 30 the franking privilege ceased, and henceforth postage has to be paid upon all matter carried by the United States mails. The privilege of franking was enjoyed by members of Congress, the clerks of the Houses, the President and Cabinet Ministers, by the widows of ex-Presidents, by postmasters, and by a considerable number of other officials.

The boat-race between the American Universities was rowed at Springfield last week. Yale College came in first, the Wesleyan College second, and Harvard College third.

Mr. Watson has been re-elected chairman of the Erie Railway Company.

It is stated in a New York telegram that cholera is raging in Northern Missouri, and the disease is reported to be virulent in South Indiana.

## CANADA.

Sir George Cartier, Minister of Militia and Defence, having died in England during his tenure of office, and being a prominent Canadian statesman, it was proposed in the Dominion Parliament, and decided—not without some difference of opinion—to award him the honour of a burial at the public expense. His remains arrived out on Sunday, June 8, by the steamer Prussia. That vessel, on approaching Quebec, was met by the Government steamer *Druid*, which had been specially prepared for the reception of the body by the erection on the after-deck of a small chapel draped in black and silver, containing the catafalque and altar. Two priests were in attendance, and remained all night in the chapel, which was brilliantly lighted up. Early in the morning mass was said there, and during the day several thousand persons came on board to visit the remains. In the evening the body was conveyed in procession to the cathedral, where a solemn service was held. All shops were closed and business suspended in the streets as the cortege passed by. Guns were fired from the citadel, bells tolled from the church steeples, and colours displayed at half-mast from all the vessels in the harbour. After the ceremony in the cathedral the coffin was replaced on its car and carried again to the chapel on the deck of the *Druid*.

The steamer then left Quebec en route for Montreal. As she passed up the river she was saluted at the various villages on the banks by people desirous of testifying their respect for the deceased, and on arrival at Three Rivers another procession was formed; the body was landed again, and, having been conveyed to the church, a service was held similar to that which had been performed at Quebec. Afterwards the *Druid*, with the body on board, left for Montreal. Here there was a final ceremony.

A correspondent of the *Post* says:—"The funeral cortege passed through the principal streets at a slow pace until it

reached the French cathedral of Notre Dame, which was draped in mourning, the escutcheon of the deceased hanging over the chief entrance. The corpse was met at the entrance of the church by Father Bayle, superior of the seminary, by whom the solemn service of the *levée du corps* was performed, and when it had been deposited in the catafalque mass was celebrated by Monsignor Fabre, coadjutor Bishop, assisted by two deacons of the cathedral. As the choir joined in singing the 'Requiem' and the 'Dies Iræ,' the scene was most impressive. The galleries were one sea of heads, while below the plain dresses of the civilians contrasted with the rich uniforms of the military. In front of the congregation, before the altar and to the right, were the mourners; the Premier and the members of Government were accommodated on the left. The corporation, civic officials, and military officers, of whom there was a brilliant assemblage, filled the front range of pews, while all the available space in the body of the church was filled with the rest of the procession. In the central aisle the catafalque was all a glow with blazing candles, while each one of the choir before the altar, numbering some 250 priests and acolytes, held in his hand a lighted taper. The organ was used and supplemented by a full orchestra and chorus of 200 trained voices from the Jesuits' and central seminaries. At the close of the service the funeral procession re-formed and slowly marched off, traversing the principal streets on its way to the cemetery, witnessed by thousands of spectators who came from far and near to pay a last tribute of respect to the memory of the great statesman."

## AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Telegrams of Tuesday's date are published from Adelaide and Melbourne. At Adelaide a new Ministry has been formed, with Mr. Blyth as Premier. The New Zealand Parliament has been opened, and the measures announced include an Education Bill and a bill for the creation of a silver and copper mint.

## CHINA.

It was recently announced from China that the "audience question" in that country had been settled by the Emperor consenting to receive the representatives of the Powers in the ordinary European manner. We now learn from Peking that the Ministers of Great Britain, Russia, the United States, France, and the Netherlands were thus received by his Majesty on the 29th ult. The Japanese Ambassador was received first, and separately. At the more general reception M. de Vlangali, the Minister of Russia, read an address in French, which was translated into Chinese by Herr Bismarck, the interpreter of the German Legation. Each Minister then deposited his credentials on a table in front of the Emperor, who replied in the Manchu language to the address read by M. de Vlangali, Prince Kung, on his knees, interpreting his Majesty's answer into Chinese. Eight hundred mandarins, including the Princes, were present at the audience. The members of the Tsung-Li-Yamen (Foreign Board) escorted the Ministers to their chairs. The streets were crowded. There has been no notice of the ceremony in the *Peking Gazette*. Great dissatisfaction has been expressed by Europeans at the wording of the edict granting the audience. M. de Geoffroy, the French Minister, at a subsequent interview with the Emperor on the same day, presented a letter on the subject of the Tien-Tsin massacre.

St. Petersburg advices state that China is preparing an expedition for the recovery of Kashgar. This may make it unpleasant for Mr. Forsyth's mission.

Mr. Gladstone has, by letter, thanked the Hungarian Academy of Science, at Pesh, for electing him a member.

The *Daily Telegraph* announces that Mr. George Smith has returned from his successful labours in Assyria in good health.

From Calcutta we learn that a telegraph line has been opened to Native Burmah.

The court of inquiry at New York into the cause of the loss of the City of Washington steamer has suspended the captain's certificate for one year.

An international corn and seed market is to be held at Vienna, on Aug. 5 and 6, under the management of the board of directors of the Vienna Corn Exchange.

In the neighbourhood of Brussels intense alarm has been occasioned by the escape of four lions from a menagerie. The beasts were eventually captured by some infantry troops who were sent in pursuit.

A Constantinople despatch says it is stated that the Latin and Greek priests who originated the late disturbances at the holy places have removed from Jerusalem, and that the whole question has in this manner been finally settled.

A hundred and sixty-three Russian female students are pursuing their studies at Strasburg. Till now they have not visited the public University lectures, but take private instruction from the professors.

M. Philàrète Charles, the well-known professor at the College of France, died recently, at Venice, in his seventy-fifth year.—The death of the celebrated geologist and mineralogist, Professor Gustav Rose, of the University of Berlin, is also announced. He was seventy-five years of age.

A violent storm passed over Geneva last week, lasting several hours. At times the rain fell in such torrents as to transform the streets into rivers. The thunder and lightning which accompanied the rain were very severe, and continued through the greater portion of the night. In the village of Aarwangen, Canton Berne, the lightning entered a house and killed four persons.

At Munich, Fraulein Adele Spitzeder, one of the most notable pseudo-pious swindlers of the day, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for fraudulent bankruptcy, in connection with the so-called Dachau Bank started by her in Munich. Rosa Ehinger, her friend and confederate, described as a remarkably beautiful young girl, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The Shah, who left Paris on Saturday afternoon, slept at Dijon on Saturday night, and left next morning for Geneva, where he arrived soon after seven o'clock in the evening, and was received by the President of the Republic and the Swiss Minister in France. A very large concourse cheered him on his way to the Hôtel de Bergues, where he appeared on the balcony and saluted the crowd. His Majesty has been making excursions to places of note.

A correspondence between the Foreign Secretary and Baron de Reuter, on the subject of the concession recently made to this enterprising gentleman by the Shah of Persia, has been published. Disclaiming the desire to ask for a subsidy, or any material support, the Baron asks that, in the event of any difference arising between the Persian Government and himself, he may be assured of recognition in England for the validity of his scheme, and protection of his rights as a British subject. In reply, Earl Granville says that her Majesty's Government will view with satisfaction all efforts to increase the resources of Persia; but cannot bind themselves officially to protect Baron de Reuter's interests in carrying out his engagements.



## The Extra Supplement.

### "OUR FATHER WHICH ART IN HEAVEN."

We do not claim any startling originality for the subject of the picture by Mr. Holyoake, which we have engraved from the Exhibition of the Royal Academy; but we trust that its familiar, simple pathos will not be deemed less acceptable on that account. It is the privilege of the painter to engage our sympathies, more directly, perhaps, than the author, for the lowly and helpless. There are countless human waifs and strays among our teeming population, whose mere existence cannot be brought under our notice, without at the same time addressing a forcible, if mute, appeal to our compassion. And how much more are we moved to pity when one such is placed so vividly before us as here! We see by her costume that this little maiden is being reared by charity. The dress, we understand, is that of the "Bloomsbury Charity." The medal she wears suspended round her neck has a portrait on the obverse with the inscription, "Miles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter," and upon the reverse side the following inscription:—"To commemorate that Glorious Event the publication of the First English Bible of Miles Coverdale, 1535; and the third century of the Protestant Reformation." By-the-way, the antiquated, and therefore now ridiculous, costumes retained in charity schools generally strikes us always as a cruel anachronism. If charity is deserved at all, it surely should not be proclaimed to all the world by a habit which seems to mark at once the ostentation of the giver and the slavish obligation of the receiver. The custom can hardly be reconciled with the injunction that in giving alms we should not let our left hand know what our right hand doeth. It can scarcely have been the intention of the founders, nor can it be the wish of many of the supporters of charity schools. We have, then (returning from this digression), before us a poor girl who is possibly in reality, or, what is still more painful to conceive, virtually, an orphan. She may never have known a father to guide and protect, or a mother to teach her to bend the knee and lip the Lord's Prayer. A parental institution has, however, done much to compensate for the loss of those inestimable advantages. As a child she is trained up in the way she should go; and she is now praying to Him, in His own appointed words, who has promised to be a Father to the fatherless.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Major Dugald Campbell, late Madras Staff Corps, has been unanimously elected for the office of City Marshal, vacant by the death of Mr. F. Browne.

Lord and Lady Elcho distributed prizes last week to the successful competitors in a flower-show and industrial exhibition held in the inclosure of Myddelton-square, Clerkenwell.

The Company of Grocers has given £100 to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West-hill, Putney-heath, and 100 guineas to the funds of St. George's Hospital.

A fête on behalf of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College took place, yesterday week, at the Crystal Palace. The entertainments were of a varied and attractive character.

The annual meeting of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society was held on Monday evening at University College—Mr. J. Hall, honorary treasurer, in the chair.

The postmen and their supporters in a movement for increase of pay met, on Wednesday, in the Great Hall of the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, when resolutions were passed in accordance with the objects of the meeting.

A meeting of shareholders in various submarine telegraph companies, held on Monday at the City Terminus Hotel, passed resolutions in favour of the scheme of the Globe Telegraph and Trust Company.

The friends and admirers of Sir William Fergusson, Bart., F.R.S., have opened a subscription, with a view of having his portrait painted by an artist of eminence. The work, when completed, will be offered to the Council of the College of Surgeons.

At a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works attention was drawn to the fact that several lives had been lost through the unprotected state of Whitehall stairs, on the Victoria Embankment, and it was resolved that railings should be placed round them.

Out of 400 candidates for the office of assistant secretary to the new Council of the Royal Horticultural Society, Colonel J. S. Davenport, formerly of the Commissariat Department, a brother-in-law of Lord Bury, the president of the society, has been elected.

The remains of Sir David Salomons, Bart., were on Wednesday interred in the family vault at West Ham, in Essex; and, in addition to the relatives and friends of the deceased, the group of mourners included the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen and civic officials, and several members of Parliament.

At Wednesday's meeting of the London School Board a recommendation of the finance committee to ask the Public Works Loan Commissioners for a second quarter of a million to provide accommodation for 102,600 more children was agreed to. The actual margin to be provided for was stated in another report to be 97,803 children.

There is no foundation for a paragraph, which has appeared in some of our contemporaries, to the effect that when the pictures and objects of art exhibited by Sir Richard Wallace at Bethnal-green were removed to Hertford House Manchester-square, the public would be admitted to see them on Sundays. No such intention was ever entertained.

Newport Market Refuge was on Monday visited by the Princess of Wales and her sister, the Grand Duchess Cesarevna. More than an hour was passed by the Princesses in the school, and they afterwards inspected the workshops and dormitories. On leaving, both ladies expressed their unqualified gratification with the cleanliness and order apparent throughout.

Tricks of the bird trade have been disclosed in the evidence of an old bird-catcher, before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the protection of wild fowl. Hen birds are painted up as cocks, and sold in the street to lovers of bargains. Greenfinches are constantly sold as linnets. The same witness bore testimony to the great diminution in the number of goldfinches and linnets within the last twelve years.

For the purpose of discussing the subject of technical education, a conference was held on Monday at Marlborough House—the Prince of Wales presiding. His Royal Highness, having received the representatives of different City companies, opened the proceedings with a few words. In addition to his Royal Highness, the speakers were the Earl of Carnarvon, the Lord Mayor, Alderman Stone, and Mr. Henry Cole. A resolution, cordially sympathising with the objects for which the conference had been called, and promising the support and co-operation of the City companies, was carried.

The bank rate has been reduced from 4½ per cent, to which it was lowered on the 17th inst., to 4 per cent.

The Zoological Society has received a valuable present from his Excellency Sir Henry Ord, Governor of the Straits Settlements, in the shape of two hens of the Argus pheasant (*Argus giganteus*). Two cocks of the same bird having been previously received from Mr. J. G. Fanshawe, the society have now two pairs of this magnificent bird in their aviaries. The only other pair of Argus pheasants in Europe is believed to be that in the gardens of the Zoological Society of Antwerp.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts and Mr. Coulthurst (senior partner in Coutts's bank) have, says the *Hour*, each contributed the munificent sum of £15,000 towards the formation of a widows' and orphans' fund for the benefit of the employés of that establishment.—The Baroness has presented to the Forest Fund a further donation of £50, to assist the work of preserving Epping Forest as an open space for the recreation and enjoyment of the people of London.

The *City Press* states that there will be a grand gathering at the Mansion House on Tuesday, the 5th proximo, when the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will receive the members of the British Medical Association. The reception will take place in the saloon, and in the Egyptian Hall there will be an exhibition of works of art, scientific instruments, &c., the drawing-rooms being reserved for such objects as are likely to interest ladies. There will also be a concert.

The total number of paupers last week in the metropolitan district was 98,672, of whom 32,955 were in work-houses, and 65,717 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 3661, 21,706, and 28,642 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 483, of whom 292 were men, 149 women, and 42 children under sixteen.

An inquest was held on Tuesday night on the body of Mrs. Jane White, aged fifty, of Earl's-court-road, Kensington. The deceased trod upon and ignited a match which by some mischance had been left on the floor of her drawing-room. Directly afterwards her clothes were in a blaze. A gentleman extinguished the flames by wrapping bed-clothes round her, but she died in a short time. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Important changes have been made in the Westminster Hospital Medical School to meet the present requirements for clinical and scientific training. Special lectureships on clinical medicine and surgery have been established, and have been filled by the appointment of Dr. Basham and Mr. Holthouse. Mr. Pearse and Mr. Cowell have been appointed to the chair of surgery, and Mr. Davy has succeeded to that of anatomy. Mr. Cowell is the new dean of the school, and will deliver the introductory address on Oct. 1.

Mr. Miall, M.P., was, yesterday week, entertained at luncheon by a party of gentlemen, at the Crystal Palace, and was presented with a purse of 10,000 gs., as a practical expression of regard and gratitude on the part of some of those who appreciate his labours as editor of the *Nonconformist*, and as representing in Parliament the principle of religious equality. Mr. H. Lee, J.P., of Manchester, presided, and speeches were delivered by Mr. Richard, M.P., Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., Mr. B. Armitage, Mr. Isaac Holden, Mr. W. Baines, Mr. Illingworth, M.P., and Mr. J. Cook.

On Tuesday the annual fête in connection with the National Temperance League took place at the Crystal Palace, and, as the official returns show, more than 53,000 persons were present. At eleven o'clock there was a conference in the opera theatre, under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Bowley, when papers were read by Major-General F. Eardley-Wilmot, R.A., F.R.S.; Mr. William Hoyle, the Rev. G. W. Oliver, and others. At one o'clock a great meeting was held in the central transept, Mr. Tweedie presiding. A variety of amusements was provided, and the day passed most pleasantly.

The eighth parochial flower show of window-grown plants, in St. Andrew's, Wells-street, was held on Tuesday, in the garden of the Adult Orphan Institution in St. Andrew's-place, Regent's Park. The prizes were given away by the Marchioness of Waterford, one of the lady patronesses. The band of the E division of police attended, and the exhibitors, about 500 in number, many of them being children, escaped for the afternoon from the crowded alleys and courts in which they live, amused themselves with dances and games under the welcome shade of the pretty garden, placed so kindly at the vicar's disposal. To each prize-winner Mr. J. T. Peacock, a parishioner, gave a cactus, to be reared through the coming winter, and to be exhibited next year.

Lord Bury presided on Monday at a dinner given at the new Queen's Hotel, Richmond, by members of the Royal Colonial Institute and others, to the team of riflemen from Canada who came over to compete at Wimbledon. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., and Sir Richard Graves M'Donnell occupied vice-chairmen's seats, and there were also present, among others, Mr. Otway, M.P., Major Arbutnot, M.P., Mr. Macfie, M.P., Captain Bedford Pim, together with the Canadian team, and their officers, Colonel Peters and Major Otter. Colonel Peters, in returning thanks for a toast, said that the Queen had not in any part of her great empire more loyal subjects than the inhabitants of Canada. The Rifle Association in the Dominion of Canada was formed on the model of that of England, and the officers of the association and the riflemen of Canada esteemed it the highest prize which they could bestow upon marksmen to send them to England. He was happy to say that the representatives of the Dominion that year had done themselves and the colony credit, and one of them was among the first sixty for the Queen's prize.

During the week ending last Saturday 2242 births and 1381 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 31 above and the latter 269 below the average. One person died from smallpox, 31 from measles, 11 from scarlet fever, 1 from diphtheria, 64 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 205 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 334 deaths were referred, against numbers increasing steadily from 129 to 194 in the four preceding weeks. To different forms of violence 56 deaths were referred; 44 were the result of negligence or accident, including 25 from fractures and contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 8 from drowning, and 6 from suffocation. Eleven cases of suicide and one of murder were registered during the week. Four of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. The mean temperature at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 59.4 deg. and 2.8 deg. below the average for the corresponding week in fifty years. Nearly an inch and a quarter of rain fell during the week. Attention is directed by the Registrar-General to the fact that the fatality from diarrhoea continues to increase rapidly.—Last week 4976 births and 3142 deaths were registered in London and twenty other large cities and towns of the United

Kingdom. The natural increase of population was 1834. The mortality from all causes in these towns was at the rate of 22 deaths annually to every 1000 persons estimated to be living.

A meeting of the council of the Metropolitan Hospital-Sunday Fund was held, on Wednesday, at the Mansion House—the Lord Mayor presiding. The total result of the collections made on Sunday, June 15, was £27,403; of which £24,571 had been allotted to hospitals, £967 to dispensaries, and £881 to convalescent homes and kindred institutions. A small balance was thus left in hand for any incidental expenses connected with the distribution of the fund. The report was adopted, and it was left for the council which is to be elected in October to select a day for the Hospital Sunday of 1874. The report of the sub-committee stated that of the total amount received £25,511 was collected in 1060 places of worship; the remaining £1859 odd being composed of subscriptions among workmen, at schools, and of donations paid direct to the fund at the Mansion House. The congregational collections were as follow:—532 Church of England, £17,837; sixty-six Baptist, £924; 105 Congregationalists, £2011; two Free Christians, £45; twelve Friends, £213; six German Lutheran, £84; one Greek Church, £198; two Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, £25; twenty-one Jews, £1324; one Latter-Day Saints, 8s.; fifty-eight Methodist, £131; ten Mission Churches, £19; one Moravian, £20; twenty-five Presbyterian, £634; sixty-six Roman Catholic, £593; five Swedenborgian, £55; eleven Unitarian, £188; six unsectarian, £188; sixty-five Wesleyans, £349; and sixteen other denominations, £334. A conversation followed, in which the Rev. Mr. Humphrey, Dr. Glover, the Rev. Canon Miller, Dr. Allon, Dr. Jabez Hogg, Mr. Few, Sir A. de Rothschild, the Rev. Mr. Kitto, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and the Lord Mayor took part, chiefly relating to the difference in the amounts awarded to hospitals as compared with dispensaries.

### BREAKING IN POINTERS AND SETTERS.

Next to this month of July comes August, and the next month to that is September; at least, it used to be so, and we may presume that it will yet be so, although, as a poet remarks, "the old order changeth, giving place to new." Sporting chroniclers begin already to tell us of the grouse prospects on the Scottish moors, the stock of young partridges in English stubbles, and the disease which has made sad havoc in some pheasant preserves. It is not, therefore, too early for us to think of the gunwork to be done in September and October with the aid of these well-bred pointers and setters, whose field-training is the subject of Mr. Goddard's drawing engraved this week. There is a chapter in that comprehensive treatise on "The Dog, in Health and Disease," by "Stonehenge," which is specially devoted to the art of "breaking and entering," that useful animal for the sportsman's autumnal service. Puppies, we are told, must be taught first instant obedience to every order, and to put a restraint on their appetites when so commanded. They must learn to come to their master's heel and to keep there, but to run forward at his bidding, or to lie down and keep down. "Ware fence!" should be understood to forbid their breaking bounds, and "Ware chase!" to stop their pursuit of cats, poultry, sheep, or hares. "Soho!" is what they must take as a prohibition to touch food placed near them, or to run in upon birds. They are to mind what is said to them, be it the word "Heel!" or "Down!" or "Hold up!" and we can only say that, if they do all this, we know very few children of the human race half so well taught. When so far morally instructed, they are to be taken a daily walk in the fields, and sometimes to hear the noise of a gun or pistol. Then comes the most difficult part, says "Stonehenge," that of teaching the dogs to range. A brace of dogs should be accustomed to cover a space of ground by diagonal advancing movements, crossing from side to side, and intersecting each other's path in the middle several times before they reach the end. In the process of training for this manoeuvre, the puppy or young one is accompanied by an old and experienced dog. The young one may recklessly put up the birds he finds, and chase the game without any notion of standing and pointing; but this is a fault to be forgiven while he learns to range or hunt.

This lesson requires great nicety of adaptation to the ground, and to the direction from which the wind conveys the "body-scent," so as to avoid driving all the birds too soon off the allotted beat, and to avoid puzzling the dog with useless movements. "A good dog who has a master as good as himself," says our judicious author, "should always wait for orders; but there is some excuse for very clever dogs becoming headstrong when they are constantly misdirected." Does not this remark, too, apply with equal truth to the discipline of human services? We might quote, in like manner, what is said in the same book of the correction of various faults; hunting too low, or too wide; "pottering," or dwelling on the foot-scent; and "blinking," or leaving the game as soon as found, which are practices analogous to the faults we observe in many politicians, official or professional men, and in the social business of our world. Some people, we know, of a prying or groping habit of mind, who should be fitted with a "puzzle-peg" to hold their noses well above the tainted ground. There are vices and crimes among ourselves, it must be owned, to our shame and sorrow, which have seldom been cured on earth but by the use of "sixpennyworth of cord" round the neck, if not by making "a hole in the water;" that is when the monitory whip has been tried in vain. "Is thy servant a dog?" may be asked in reply to this severe sentence; but it is uttered in no cynical spirit. After the instruction of pointers and setters in beating their ground, they have to learn how to point, or to set, or to stand; how to back another dog when he is standing, and, in some cases, how to retrieve or fetch the game. All this should be a very interesting occupation to one who is fond of "teaching the young idea how to shoot," or how to attend upon shooters.

### "A KNIGHT ARMING."

This drawing is one of the minor, but not the least characteristic, of the works which Sir John Gilbert, A.R.A., has contributed to the current exhibition of the Water-Colour Society, of which he is President. Sir John is never more at home than in depicting the mediæval warrior in his harness of mail or plate. For the handsome and stalwart figure before us he has chosen the period when plate armour had almost entirely superseded chain-mail. The young page is buckling on the last vestige of what once (as the hauberk) was a complete body-covering of chain-mail. This office being performed, the knight has only to replace his barret-cap with the helmet and to draw on his gauntlets to be armed cap-a-pie. Is it for friendly tourney or combat à outrance—is it against Christian foe or infidel paynim—that the good knight is arming? The question is not easy to determine: the scarf round the knight's left arm was, however, doubtless given by fair hands, and as a lady's champion the knight is about to enter the lists, or maybe to engage in more serious contest.





BREAKING IN POINTERS AND SETTERS.





"A KNIGHT ARMING," BY SIR JOHN GILBERT, A.R.A.  
IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.



## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

There is often much growling and grumbling in the House of Commons about the tendency of the Government to encroach on the rights of private members, and therefore it was not a little surprising to find a gentleman who is an independent member, though one of the Opposition, rise in his place and inquire why, at this period of the Session, Ministers did not appropriate Wednesdays to themselves, instead of letting them be wasted on the airing of crotchets and half puerilities akin to those of a debating society. Possibly this gentleman was desirous of shortening the time during which the Legislature has to sit; and if so it may be suggested to him that if he and a hundred like him were, instead of lingering in town and helping to keep up discussions perfunctorily, to take themselves off, and leave, say, sixty members to make and keep a House, the Government would finish the Session in four or five days. But as it is, though the general "ruck" of members has been considerably reduced, yet there are some two hundred of them left, who come to the House every day, go in and out continually, but stay and are ready to stay until any hour every morning. The effect is rather curious, inasmuch as one can observe the same faces at all times standing out sharply from the same places, there being no general crowd to tone them down. It may be mentioned that the suggestion about Wednesdays above alluded to was adroitly utilised by Mr. Gladstone, who immediately took the opportunity of saying that, though he would not venture to do so unhalloved a thing as to take any but the last Wednesday in the Session, he would, on the part of the Government, absorb the whole of Tuesdays thenceforth; thus obtaining the evening as well as the morning sittings on that day. Nothing could have been more peremptory than the way in which he said (the day of so speaking being last Friday, the 18th inst.) that he had no idea that the Session would endure three weeks longer. Instantly after, however, he enumerated a list of measures which the Government intended to persevere in, which would have sounded formidable in March.

Nevertheless, performance has already gone far towards redeeming that promise. The Judicature Bill took its flight to the Upper House one day this week, and was followed rapidly by the Rating Bill, while the Education Act Amendment Bill and the Endowed Schools Bill have been advanced wonderfully; and if a few very restless members, and a great many useless lumbering ones, who stay only for the purpose, apparently, of enabling certain of their leaders to get up respectable divisions, would, as suggested above, be gone, it is probable that the Prime Minister's prediction about the three weeks would be fulfilled.

Notwithstanding adverse circumstances, there have been some remarkable debates. Thus, when the Education Bill was in play, Mr. Forster presented that superhuman faculty of conducting a measure single-handed which he possesses, with unabated steadiness, and sometimes with ardour. To him Mr. Dixon, who is the Parliamentary representative of the Education League, presents a sad contrast. He has been so overborne by Mr. Forster's force, quadrupled by the fact that on this Education matter he has the bulk of the Opposition at his back, that Mr. Dixon has fallen into "doleful dumps," and makes his protests, and urges what may literally be called his plaints in subdued and almost lachrymose tones; and, indeed, seems most pitiable. It was notable in one of these debates that Mr. Richard was particularly irate, very bitter, and specially he downright abused Mr. Forster, almost personally. He seemed to insinuate that he and a good many like him were tired of hearing Mr. Forster spoken of something after the manner of "Aristides the Just;" and if he did not use the word he quite insinuated that the Minister for Education, on becoming an official, had gone far towards becoming a traitor. Possibly Mr. Richard's spleen may have been roused by the circumstance that, on that evening, a reply had been sent to the House to the address, which the member for Merthyr Tydvil had carried against the Ministry, praying the Queen to give directions for the setting up of a tribunal of international arbitration, which very coolly passed Mr. Richard by, and in effect told him that he was, in this matter, an impracticable visionary. It was a snub direct, and must have been most irritating to so superb and important a personage as he.

It is curious that, although everyone is groaning over detention in the legislative prison-house, there is a tendency to attempt and sometimes to effect "counts out," each one of which that is successful might, to a certain extent, prolong the Session; though, of course, the theory is that, whereas a certain number of motions are fixed for certain nights, if the House could be counted on those nights those motions would inevitably disappear. For the second time this year, an effort was made this week to count-out in the middle of the sitting on a Wednesday—a most futile proceeding. This, however, was part of a general plan devised by the Opposition to sap and undermine a bill for giving the franchise to agricultural labourers (a thing most monstrous, doubtless, to the aristocratic bucolic idea), which was propounded by Mr. Trevelyan in one of those glib, sliding, gliding, artistic speeches for which he is famous. The design of out-talking the measure began to show itself in about half an hour after Mr. Collins had spoken. This gentleman is possessed of a faculty of garrulity when it answers his purpose, which contrasts singularly with the sharp, pointed, and business-like way in which he speaks when he is in earnest and really means to be suggestive. He went on, not without sequence and some show of matter for, it is believed, about two hours, thus exhibiting his hand a little too plainly. For those who supported the bill, even Mr. Forster and Mr. Bruce, took care to be brief, and Mr. Fawcett himself kept within compass. But the opposition was equal to the occasion; they exhumed and galvanised some usually reticent back benchers, of whom Mr. Bramston Beach was a notable type, and the discussion was made to dribble on until close upon half-past five—the rule of the House that on Wednesday any disputations must close at a quarter to six being inexorable. At that moment several memberlets on the Opposition side sprang up, who by violent forcing of themselves might have divided the remaining quarter of an hour between them; but, vehemently backed up by the Liberal side, Mr. Trevelyan succeeded in getting in his reply, and in five minutes briskly and effectively answered most of the criticisms which had been bestowed on his measure. In ordinary circumstances, a reply is presumed to finish a debate; but this was not to be the case now. Up rose Mr. James Lowther, who, in appearance, demeanour, and mode of speech, powerfully suggests that phase of British character which is embodied in the saying, that Englishmen never know when they are beaten. He placed himself in an attitude firm and erect, and he began with the utmost deliberation with the beginning of the principle involved. In general, he is a brief, sharp, cutting speaker; but now he dropped his words out one by one, was parenthetic, and precise, and dull and dreary to perfection. He evidently felt the process through which he was going, to be a trying one, as "talking out" is quite out of his way, and his furtive glances at the clock were frequent. Within three minutes of a quarter to six he seemed to have run down, and there was a burst of cheering from the

Liberals because there was a bare possibility of the division being called before the fated hour, and if it was begun it would have gone on, the stopping rule not interfering with that. At the sound of triumph Mr. Lowther drew himself up to his full height and commenced a new sentence in tones which might have been used by a lecturer who began his address with "At the creation of the world;" and he held his own till the loud boom of the three quarters was heard, when the Speaker intervened, and, amidst immense laughter and cheering, the County Franchise Bill lapsed into the limbo of next Session.

## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Friday, the 18th inst., the Bishop of Bangor moved an address praying her Majesty to withhold her consent from the scheme of the Endowed School Commissioners for the management of the Free Grammar School and of the Bluecoat School at Denbigh. Lord Lyttelton opposed and Lord Salisbury supported the motion. After some remarks from Lord Ripon and Lord Cairns, the Bishop of Bangor's motion was carried, on a division, by 68 to 46 votes. Lord Salisbury moved an address praying her Majesty to refuse her assent to another scheme relative to the Free Grammar Schools at Heath, in Halifax. Lord Ripon opposed the motion, which was put and negatived without a division. On the third reading of the Gas and Waterworks Facilities Bill, Lord Redesdale proposed an amendment prohibiting the gas companies to increase their charges unless they could prove that, notwithstanding the exercise of careful economy in the manufacture of gas, loss would at present accrue. Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 13 to 9 votes. The bill was then read the third time and passed. The House went into Committee on the Conveyancing (Scotland) Bill, and a number of amendments were introduced on the motion of Lord Colonsay. The bill was ordered for third reading. The Highland Schools (Scotland) Bill also passed through Committee.

There was an unusually full assemblage on Monday, and apparently a general expectation prevailed that some special reference would be made to the deaths of the Bishop of Oxford and Lord Westbury. Earl Granville, who was dressed in deep mourning, entered a few minutes after five o'clock, but he made no sign when the public business was called on; and the Duke of Richmond, rising in due order, briefly referred to the removal from their midst of "one whose overwhelming talent and great eloquence had raised him to the highest office to which a layman might aspire," and of "a prelate whose genial social qualities would leave a gap among a large number of sorrowing friends." The House responded by impressive cries of "Hear, hear." After a pause, the noble Duke proceeded to move for a Royal Commission to inquire into alleged grievances arising out of the abolition of purchase in the Army. After a prolonged debate the motion was carried against Ministers by 129 to 46. The same noble Duke brought forward some observations made by the Duke of St. Albans at a recent dinner at Nottingham to the effect that the Queen had been instructed in politics by Lord Melbourne, and had never forgotten his teaching. There was a full discussion, but no action by way of motion was taken.

On the assembling of the House on Tuesday, Earl Bessborough, Lord Steward of the Household, announced her Majesty's consent to the address praying her to withhold her assent from the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the management of the Denbigh Grammar and Bluecoat School. Earl Granville, after noticing that general surprise had been expressed at the scant reference made on the previous night to the deaths of Lord Westbury and Bishop Wilberforce, spoke of the keenness of the wit and geniality of temper of the former, and of the kindly and conciliatory disposition of the latter. The Lord Chancellor bore testimony to the brilliancy of Lord Westbury's natural powers, and the comprehensive grasp he had acquired of the principles of jurisprudence, mentioning incidentally that it was to Lord Westbury's kindness that he himself was indebted for his earliest advancement in the public service. The Archbishop of Canterbury thanked Earl Granville for recurring to the losses the House had sustained, and proceeded to speak of the kindness of manner and disposition uniformly displayed by the late Bishop of Winchester. The Earl of Carnarvon also extolled the late Bishop, and Lord Cairns pronounced an eloquent and warm eulogy on Lord Westbury. Lord Hatherley bore testimony to Lord Westbury's extreme kindness of heart, and vindicated his memory from the aspersions that were cast upon him in connection with his retirement from office. A motion by the Earl of Leitrim for certain returns connected with the operation of the Irish Land Act was agreed to after a long speech from the noble Lord. The Petition of Right (Ireland) Bill was passed through Committee. The Highland Schools (Scotland) Bill was read the third time and passed; and the Military Manœuvres Bill was read the second time.

The principal business on Thursday was the consideration of the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill as amended by the Commons.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the morning sitting on Friday, the 18th inst., the Mid-Lothian Water Bill was ordered to be read the third time. The Lords' amendments to several Scotch railway bills were agreed to. Mr. Gladstone humorously assured Mr. Whalley that Canterbury Cathedral had not, so far as he had been able to ascertain, been invaded by Roman Catholic pilgrims to the shrine of Thomas à Beckett, but that it had been visited by a party of pleasure-seekers at a time when it was open to the public. In reply to Mr. Hermon, Mr. Gladstone said the Government intended to take the use of Tuesday evenings for their pressing business, so that the Session might terminate within three weeks. The House then went into Committee on the Rating Bill. Among the amendments proposed was one by Mr. Collins to exempt all public elementary schools from paying rates, but this was rejected by 130 votes against 91. The whole of the clauses having been disposed of, the bill was ordered for the third reading. The Valuation Bill was withdrawn. At the evening sitting, while Mr. Cowper-Temple was calling attention to the expediency of compelling all passenger-ships to carry refuge-boats or rafts, the House was counted out.

On Monday the Judicature Bill passed the stage of report; the Rating Bill was passed; and the second reading given to the Crown Private Estates Property Bill, which enables the Queen to leave certain estates, her private property, to the Prince of Wales without their eventually becoming public Crown property. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners Bill (from the House of Lords) was passed through Committee; but the Registration of Births and Deaths Bill (also from the Lords) was withdrawn. The Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill was, after a brief discussion, read the second time, committed pro forma for the introduction of amendments, and ordered to be reprinted. The second reading of the Endowed Schools Act Amendment Bill was opposed by Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Leatham, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Illingworth; and supported by Mr. F. Powell, Mr. Goldney, and Sir C. Adderley. Mr. Forster defended the bill; and after a few words from Mr. Newdegate,

who intimated that he should oppose the bill on its next stage, the second reading was agreed to by 84 to 70.

At the early sitting on Tuesday Mr. Dixon met the motion for going into Committee on the Elementary Education Act (1870) Amendment Bill with an amendment proposing to make the attendance of children at school and the formation of school boards compulsory, and to abolish the twenty-fifth clause of the Education Act. After some discussion, Mr. Dixon's amendment was rejected by a majority of 129 against 45. In Committee another attempt was made to obtain the repeal of the twenty-fifth clause; but an amendment having that object was, after a spirited debate, defeated by a majority of 165, against 55. Clause 3 was agreed to before progress. The Slave Trade (African Courts) Bill and the Slave Trade (Consolidation) Bill, both of which had passed the Lords, were read the second time. At the evening sitting the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill was read the third time and passed. A motion in favour of extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to Scotland and Ireland, which was brought forward by Sir D. Wedderburn, was withdrawn on Mr. Gladstone promising that he would next year bring in a bill to remedy the defect referred to in the motion. The House next resumed in Committee the consideration of the Elementary Education Amendment Bill. Mr. Salt moved a proviso to the tenth clause, to withhold the consent of the Education Department to any scheme for additional school accommodation unless proof be given that such works are absolutely necessary; but the proposition was negatived by 116 to 71. Various amendments were proposed to the remaining clauses of the bill, but they were either withdrawn or rejected on a division, and the bill was ordered to be reported. On the motion of Mr. Bruce the order for the second reading of the Municipal Corporation (Borough Funds) Bill was discharged.

The second reading of the Household Franchise (Counties) Bill was moved, on Wednesday, by Mr. G. O. Trevelyan; and in the course of the debate that followed on this subject, Mr. W. E. Forster, who supported the bill as an individual member, and not as a member of the Government, announced that he was authorised to state that the Prime Minister regretted that the bill should have been delayed to so late a period of the session, and that he (Mr. Gladstone) believed that the extension of household franchise to counties was both just and politic, and could not be long delayed. Lord John Manners expressed an opinion that the Prime Minister's announcement had an electioneering purpose; and Mr. Talbot referred to it as a presidential message. The Home Secretary followed Mr. Forster's example, and intimated that he supported the measure as an individual member. Although Mr. Trevelyan was enabled to reply on the discussion, Mr. J. Lowther spoke on the subject of proportional representation until the hour for the adjournment of the debate arrived. The Burials Bill was withdrawn, on the motion of its author, Mr. O. Morgan. Mr. Dodson laid upon the table the report of the Committee on the Cape of Good Hope and Zanzibar mail contracts.

On Thursday, in reply to Lord H. Lennox, Mr. Goschen said he could only make a general statement as to the proposed addition to our ironclad navy. The principle on which the Admiralty proposed to proceed with regard to the new ship was that it would be more than a match for any ship which they knew to be in course of construction, or designed and intended to be constructed, especially as regarded thickness of armour and power of guns. In reply to Mr. Whitwell, Lord Enfield said that a treaty was signed yesterday at Paris, the main provision of which was a renewal of the Treaty of Commerce of 1860. The House then went into Committee on the Endowed Schools Act (1869) Amendment Bill.

## LAW AND POLICE.

## TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Judges, jury, and counsel in the Tichborne case reassembled in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday morning, when it had been arranged that the trial of the Claimant for perjury should be resumed. The Court had not, however, long been sitting before a juryman was taken unwell, and the consequence was an adjournment.

The trial was resumed on Tuesday, the juryman who was taken ill on the previous day having recovered. After putting two objections, which were overruled by the Court, Dr. Kenealy began his speech for the defence by an attack on the plaintiffs' counsel, characterising Mr. Hawkins as a Queen's jester in the guise of a Queen's counsel. Dr. Kenealy recalled the fact that the Attorney-General had called the Claimant a conspirator, a perjurer, a forger, a liar, and a felon; and suggested that such language could only have been used with the view of prejudicing the minds of the jury. The real Roger Tichborne, as depicted by Dr. Kenealy, was a miserable, weak-headed boy, badly brought up at home, and thoroughly demoralised at Stonhurst. "One of the specimens of the system whom this institution sent out," said the learned counsel, "was Lord Bellow; another specimen was Roger Tichborne." In the course of his address Dr. Kenealy intimated that there were hundreds of witnesses to call for the defence. When the Court rose the learned counsel was expatiating on the maternal instinct which had enabled Lady Tichborne to recognise her son, and to confide in him with perfect assurance to the last.

When the court was opened on Wednesday it was found that since it rose on the previous day the system of ventilation in use in the House of Parliament had been introduced, and under this, while free currents of fresh air were admitted, all the vitiated air was expelled. Dr. Kenealy was emphatic on the subject of the tattoo marks, and denounced this part of the case for the prosecution as an afterthought. Reference was made to the marks admitted to have been on the person of Roger Tichborne, Dr. Kenealy contending that the marks on the defendant went strongly to prove his identity. Alluding to the South American and Australian commissions, the learned counsel said that nothing could be more absurd or foolish, considering the diseases under which the defendant laboured and his sickness, than that he should appear before them, although he was perfectly sincere in his intention to go. He next commented on the letters of the defendant, to show there was a great similarity in the style and expression between them and Roger's. During the course of the day Dr. Kenealy had the misfortune to be more than once interrupted, both by the Bench and the jury, on some matter of fact on which he appeared to have been slightly in error.

On Thursday Dr. Kenealy called attention to the evidence of the Abbé Toursel, who had an interview with Lady Tichborne shortly before her death. She told the Abbé she was not satisfied with the defendant's conduct, and, on his expressing surprise at her supporting him, replied, "I think he is Roger." A remarkable fact might be said to stamp the identity of Roger with the defendant. One of the masters of Winchester College, to whom Roger went to arrange for lessons previous to entering the Army, said Roger worked out his sums in a peculiar way, which he attributed to his French education. Dr. Kenealy then produced a French arithmetic book, in which the divisor was placed where we place the quotient, and



endeavoured to point out that the sums in the defendant's pocket-book were worked out in the same way. The learned counsel next occupied the Court a considerable time in going over the instances of Roger's bad spelling. He quoted extensively from the memorandum-book of Roger, and submitted it showed that he was a wild, reckless, harum-scarum sort of fellow, with vicious and depraved tastes. Alluding to the Jesuit system of Stonyhurst, he asserted, advisedly, that it was calculated to corrupt and pollute the mind of every young lad who came under it. This assertion called forth a rebuke from the Lord Chief Justice. Dr. Kenealy was about to quote passages from Paul de Kock and other works, when, on the suggestion of the Lord Chief Justice, it was arranged that this part of the speech should be delayed until the following morning, when women and children might be excluded. Then he passed to the correspondence with Gosford, to show Roger's coarse mind, and said he should demonstrate, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that Roger had no more love for Miss Doughty than he (Dr. Kenealy) had for the desk on which his hand rested.

The hearing of the Gloucester election petition terminated yesterday week, when Mr. Wait, the sitting member, was declared duly elected, and the petitioners were ordered to pay the costs.

Lord Mackenzie on Monday issued his judgment in the action at the instance of Mr. Padwick against Sir Archibald Douglas Stuart to have it declared that the minute of sale to him by the late Sir William Stuart of the estates of Grandtully, Murthly, and Strathbraan, for the sum of £350,000, was a valid and effectual contract of sale, on the ground that the entail of the estates was a bad one. His Lordship finds that the entail is a good entail, and he therefore in effect decides against the claim of Mr. Padwick, and in favour of Sir Archibald Douglas Stuart.

At Lambeth, Robert Bush has been prosecuted under the Betting Act, and fined £20 and costs.

Yesterday week, at the Aylesbury Assizes, Henry Evans, thirty-two years of age, was convicted of the wilful murder of his wife, Annie Scabrook Evans, and was sentenced to death.

We regret to announce the death of George Carr Glyn, Lord Wolverton, which occurred on Thursday morning, at his residence in Upper Eccleston-street. His Lordship was in his seventy-seventh year.

The Dutch squadron for blockading Acheen is to be composed of ten vessels, with sixty-four cannon, and to be increased afterwards by five more vessels. Six battalions, of 1250 men each, are to undertake the new expedition to Acheen.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the appointment of Mr. H. C. Rothery, Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty, to be her Majesty's agent to attend the Commission appointed to meet at Halifax, under articles 22 and 23 of the Treaty of Washington.

Admiral Milne distributed some prizes to the boys in Greenwich Royal Hospital School on Tuesday. The proceedings began at noon with the manning of the new ship, to be known henceforth as "The Fame."

Mr. G. G. Adams, the sculptor, who it may be remembered had the honour of a sitting from the Shah, has since produced a bust of his Majesty, which is about to be executed in marble for dispatch to Persia. The cast may for a short time be seen at Mr. Adams's studio, in Sloane-street.

The *Listok*, a St. Petersburg journal, says that the English custom of bringing actions for "break of promise" is being introduced into Russia. A young woman has sued a young man for breach, claiming 300 roubles, and has obtained a decree for a somewhat less amount. The defendant has appealed to a higher tribunal.

By the mail steamer which has arrived at Southampton, we have advices from the Cape to the 25th ult. The bill for the Reform of the Legislative Council, which passed the Assembly by a large majority, was rejected in the House to be reformed by the casting vote of the President. Diamonds are still being found at the diggings, but many of the miners have been tempted away to the Transvaal gold-fields.

The annual exhibition of the Lincolnshire Agricultural Society was opened at Gainsborough on Wednesday. The society was formed in 1869 by the union of the North and South Agricultural Associations, which had previously enjoyed a long and successful career. Later in the day, a regatta took place on the River Trent, the prizes at the close being distributed by Miss Clements. A military concert was held in the evening.

Thunderstorms are reported from various parts of the country. In several cases the storms have caused fatal accidents and much destruction of property. A party of children was struck at Bolton, and two of them were killed. A young woman walking on the banks of the Ribble, near Preston, was blinded by the lightning for a short time. A man and two horses were killed by lightning at a stable-door in Hutton, near Preston; and in Grimsargh, a neighbouring township, three men were struck dead as they were returning from a hay-field in a cart. The same fate befell a man in Fullwood, who was walking on the highway. In Leeds a servant-girl was struck dead on the stair of a house; and in the same town an old man died, it is believed, from fright excited by the storm. A fishing coble belonging to Buckhaven, Scotland, was struck by lightning when off the Tyne, and one of the crew, named John Thompson, was killed, and others were severely injured. In Glasgow a house in Canning-place was set on fire by the lightning and damaged to the extent of £300. A monument at Coldstream, erected to the memory of Charles Marjoribanks, M.P., a brother of the late Lord Marjoribanks, has been shattered to pieces by lightning. A two-story villa at Blantyre was burned to the ground. Five milch cows were killed in a byre near Lenzie, and two cattle in a field at Cadder. Oswald school fire, Kirkintilloch, was also struck. At Gilmore near Liverpool, a barn on the farm of Mr. Wright, on the Croxteth estate, was struck by a thunderbolt and burned out, though the roof was of slate. At Bath there was a thunderstorm of unusual violence. Rain fell in torrents, sand and stones being washed into the city in large quantities from the surrounding hills. The lightning was exceedingly vivid, and almost intermittent. The hills around the city were visible for several miles. Trees were smashed and several houses injured by the lightning. Deaths from sunstroke are reported from Shrewsbury, Blackburn, Grimsargh, Denton, and Fifeshire, and serious injuries have been inflicted on persons in other districts throughout the kingdom from the same cause.—A thunderstorm of great severity passed over the Shetland Islands last week, and much damage was done. Rain fell in torrents, and large quantities of soil were washed from the steep sides of the islands. At one point in the parish of Dingwall, not far from Lerwick, a waterspout burst on the top of a hill, and carried before it an immense mass of stones, earth, and turf into the sea.

## SKETCHES IN SPAIN.

The renewed atrocities of the Spanish war of factions has recalled the news-reading public mind to the distracted state of that country. But in the city of Granada, which yields two subjects for our Special Artist's sketches, furnishing the illustrations of "The Gipsies' Quarter" and "The Fish-market," misery is the chronic condition of the Spanish populace. Mr. J. B. Stone, author of the last-published book of Peninsular travel, called "A Tour with Cook through Spain" (Sampson Low and Co.), declares that Granada is the most poverty-stricken of all the poor Spanish cities; but that the colony of gitanos, or gipsies, there dwelling, far exceeds in wretchedness the lowest of the Spaniards. The number of this degraded race in Granada is reckoned at 5000, living all the year round in deep caverns, forming chambers and galleries cut out in the rocks, on the side of a steep hill overlooking the city, or in some of the most squalid and ruinous houses. They are a people of nasty and dirty habits, but the women are said to be chaste, though nobody suspects the men of being honest. They are considered to belong to the Roman Catholic religion; they keep the crucifix, and a picture of the Virgin Mary, in every dwelling; and many of them attend the mass and confess to the priest; but they nevertheless profess the gainful arts of sorcery and soothsaying. Mr. Stone describes a gipsy dance at Granada, like that shown in our illustration; the fandango, the bolero, and the romalis, or proper gipsy dance, being severally performed to the music of a guitar, for the amusement of Cook's party of tourists. Four such travelling Englishmen seem about to give money, in payment for the exertions of the dancers, in the scene which our Artist has drawn. The other view in Granada is that of the Fishmarket, where such kinds of food are sold and bought with a money of reals (a real is a groat, worth twopence-halfpenny) and smaller coins of copper, both circular and square; there is also a silver piece, the peseta, between a franc and a shilling, and there is the well-known Spanish dollar.

## THE LATE BISHOP WILBERFORCE.

The death of this eminent Prelate of the Church of England, who was killed, on Saturday evening, by a fall from his horse while riding, with Earl Granville, over the Surrey Downs, between Leatherhead and Holmby, near Dorking, is a subject of general condolence. His Lordship, as Bishop of Oxford from 1845 to 1869, and during the last four years as Bishop of Winchester, was one of the most active and influential members of the highest ecclesiastical order in this kingdom. The dates of some chief events in his private and public life are recorded in our column of obituary notices for this week. He was endowed by nature, above most other men of his age and country, with the great social talent of persuasive talking, whether in the pulpit, on the platform, in the House of Lords, or in ordinary conversation. As a courtier and diplomatist, in the fair and good sense of those names, it is scarcely too much to say that Dr. Samuel Wilberforce was among the ablest of his time; while his efforts as a preacher and a Parliamentary orator were nearly equal to those of highest renown. He was also distinguished by skill, tact, and diligence in administrative business, which added much to the usefulness of his clerical and episcopal labours, during a career of forty-five years since he took orders and office in the Established Church. This is not the place to describe or to discuss his part in theological and ecclesiastical controversies of his day, even with a view to their political relations. Those who could not upon every occasion agree with him now bear witness to the valuable qualities of his character, the amiable generosity of his temper, and the charming grace of his manners, which often won the esteem of his political opponents. These merits are not always found in persons animated with a more romantic or evangelical ardour for the cause of truth and the welfare of souls. Whatever Bishop Wilberforce was, he was not a "graceless zealot," or a bitter bigot, like too many famous Churchmen; and his example rather tended to conciliate, than to alarm and overawe, the enemies of the Christian faith.

A Portrait of the lamented Bishop, which was engraved and published in this Journal at the beginning of the year 1870 (about the time of his translation from the see of Oxford to the see of Winchester), is now reprinted for the present occasion. It is copied from the photograph by Mr. John Watkin.

## DERBY FREE SWIMMING-BATHS.

By the gift of Mr. Michael Bass, M.P., the town of Derby now enjoys the comfort of free public baths, which were opened on the 14th ult., with a ceremony of presentation and of acceptance by the Mayor on behalf of the town. There are two baths, which are both swimming-baths—one for men and the other for boys. They are constructed in the Recreation Ground, at the south-east point of the Holmes, at the junction of the Mill Fleam and the river Derwent. The baths are each 100 ft. long and 50 ft. wide, the depth of the men's bath being 4 ft. at the shallow end, and graduating to 5 ft. 6 in. at its deepest end; the boys' bath being 3 ft. at the shallow end, and graduating to 4 ft. 6 in. at the deepest end. Attached to the men's bath are fifty-seven covered dressing-boxes, made partly to close, and other offices and conveniences, each box being fitted with seats and peg-rails. The boys' bath has covered bathing-sheds to accommodate seventy-two boys, fitted with seats and peg-rails, and the customary offices. The whole of the bathing-sheds and dressing-boxes are of cast iron, panelled, with the monogram M.T.B. (the initials of Mr. Bass's names) on each panel. The baths are entirely separated from each other. The attendant's office is at the north-west end, and commands a view of both baths from windows looking on to each. The building and the entrances and walls in the front are constructed of coloured bricks in an ornamental manner. There will be two mural drinking-fountains at the entrance to each bath, and a clock with two dials (one facing the playground and the other the new baths) will be fixed in the attendant's office. The swimming-baths are each lined with white glazed bricks set in Portland cement, and the bottoms are laid with Seyssel asphalt. A foundation of concrete is laid under the whole of the baths and buildings. The margins round the baths are 8 ft. 6 in. wide, and are laid with tooled York stone. The original scheme for water supply was to take the water from the "basin" at the Long Bridge by a 9-in. conduit through a filter into the baths, which are built at such a level that the water would run in at one end at the bottom and out of the opposite end at the top, thus ensuring a constant supply and change of water; but, owing to the intervention of the Canal Company, who considered their interests would be affected, the scheme was abandoned, and each bath is now filled once a week with clean filtered water, which the Derby Waterworks Company, owing to the extension of their works at Little Eaton, are enabled to do at a mere nominal rate. The two baths hold, together, about 260,000 gallons. The works have been designed by Mr. George Thompson, the borough engineer and surveyor, and carried out under his superintendence, the

entire cost being about £2500. Mr. Robert Bridgart, of Derby, was contractor for the whole, except the ironwork, which was done by Messrs. Stacey, Davis, and Co., of the Phoenix Foundry, Derby. When will the Corporation of London give us those promised Floating Baths on the Thames?

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

It is a melancholy coincidence that within two days of the sale of all Sir Joseph Hawley's horses John Wells, the great jockey, who was so inseparably connected with the "cherry, black cap," should have died quite suddenly. Wells was born on a Christmas Day, we believe, in the year 1834, and at a very early age was apprenticed to Mr. Flintoff, at Hedsnesford, who gave him his first mount in public at Northampton, in 1843, when he finished second for the Trial Stakes on Ribaldry. At this time he was always known as "Tiny" Wells, a nickname which must have appeared very inapt to those who only saw him after he had developed into one of the biggest and most powerful jockeys on the turf. In the autumn of 1848 he scored his first win, in the Birmingham Stakes, on Ribaldry; but the "tide" which "led on to fortune" did not reach its "flood" till 1852, when he carried off the Goodwood Stakes and Cesarewitch on Weatherage. He was out of his indentures in the following year, and shortly afterwards accepted a retainer from old John Day, and became first jockey to Mr. Howard. Some of his greatest successes were achieved in 1854, when he and that wonderful mare Virago swept off the City and Suburban and the Great Metropolitan—which at that time were run on the same afternoon—the Great Northern and Dutchman's Handicap, the One Thousand, and Goodwood and Doncaster Cups. Next year he won the St. Leger on Saucebox; and in '58 came the first of his great successes in Sir Joseph Hawley's colours, for he secured both Guineas and Derby on Fitz Roland and Badsman respectively, following this up with another Derby victory on Mustard in the succeeding year. We have not space to go into details of his numerous successes in his beloved "cherry and black," as, between 1858 and 1870, nearly every great stake in the calendar fell to him; but we must record his Derby victory on Blue Gown in 1868, and his St. Leger triumph on Pero Gomez in the following year. With the "double-first" which he took with Rosierucian in the Ascot Stakes and Alexandra Plate in 1871, he may be said to have closed his career on the Turf, which extended over about twenty-three years, during which time he maintained an unblemished character for integrity and uprightness. Wells was more remarkable for his wonderfully resolute style of riding than for any great elegance or finish, and he was never quite the same man after his terrible fall in the Dee Stakes at Chester in 1859. He was buried at Kingsclere on Wednesday.

The melancholy death of Mr. Gallon, who was drowned, last week, in the river Lugar, while hunting his otter-hounds, will be much regretted by northern sporting men, with whom he was very popular.

Middle Park was once more the scene of a great sale on Saturday afternoon last, when, in addition to the dispersal of Sir Joseph Hawley's stud, there were Mr. William Blenkiron's thirty-one yearlings to attract purchasers. The latter gentleman is treading in the footsteps of his father; and as there are now upwards of seventy brood mares in the new Eltham stud, it is easy to see that the glories of Middle Park will not be allowed to fade. The yearlings sold on Saturday were rather a scratch lot, many having been purchased, and not bred, by Mr. Blenkiron; so that the average of about 127 gs. was not a bad one. Far different were Sir Joseph Hawley's eleven, which were all of the choicest blood, and made 5330 gs., or an average of 484½ gs. Three of them were bought by "Mr. Elliott," on behalf of a new stud company which has been formed; and his purchases included the beautiful own sister to Rosierucian (1700 gs.), who was prima donna of the company. Mr. Houldsworth took the own brother to Pero Gomez (1300 gs.); and M. André, who, it will be remembered, bought Blue Gown from Sir Joseph for 5000 gs., now gave 1200 gs. for his own brother. Four horses in training only realised low prices; but there was very strong competition for the brood mares, which were a most magnificent lot, the sixteen averaging 683 gs. "Mr. Elliott" was again the chief buyer, and secured six, among which were Salamanca, (dam of Pero Gomez), 700 gs., and Mrs. Quickly (dam of Green Sleeve), 620 gs. The Cobham Stud Company purchased Madame Eglington (dam of Rosierucian, The Palmer, &c.), for 1000 gs.; while Mr. Blenkiron obtained Bas Bleu (dam of Blue Gown), and M. Lefevre took Green Sleeve, at exactly the same price. The greatest competition of all was for Morna (1750 gs.), who was eventually knocked down to Mr. Oldaker. It was said that the foreigners meant to have Rosierucian at any cost; but they did not bid for him at all, and he fell to Mr. Chaplin's nod for 6200 gs., which seems a very long price for an untried sire.

Of late, when the Gentlemen have met the Players at cricket, they have almost invariably proved successful, and last week's match at Prince's proved no exception to the rule, for the professionals were beaten in a single innings with 54 runs to spare. This hollow result was due to the fine play of Messrs. W. G. and G. F. Grace and Hornby. Mr. W. G. Grace made 70 runs and took five wickets, his brother scored 63 runs and bowled six of the Players, and Mr. Hornby put together 104 in fine style. Poor Surrey has suffered many reverses of late, and in her last match has had to succumb to Notts by 119 runs. Martin McIntyre's bowling was the great feature of the play, as in the second innings of Surrey he took eight wickets at the trivial expense of 55 runs. Sussex made a capital fight with Yorkshire, the "big county" only winning by three wickets. Mr. Sharp (42), Fillery (53), and Mr. C. H. Smith (35) did best for Sussex; while, on the other side, Greenwood made 36 and (not out) 43, and Rowbotham played a fine not-out innings of 50. The Canadian Eleven v. Fifteen of the M.C.C. was a very curious game. The Canadians ran up the gigantic score of 391, to which result Mr. W. G. Grace (152), Mr. C. J. Ottaway (52), and Mr. C. K. Francis (53) were the chief contributors. This was well answered by a total of 339, made principally by Mr. G. Bird (not out, 116), and Mr. F. Tillard (92). The second innings of each side was comparatively short, and the Canadians finally won by 24 runs, thanks chiefly to the fine bowling of Mr. A. Appleby, which secured sixteen wickets. A match between the gentlemen of Staffordshire and Warwickshire was won by the latter in a single innings.

Owing to the fine weather, harvest operations have commenced in the home counties.

By the death of Lord Westbury the number of ex-Chancellors is reduced to four—viz., Lords St. Leonards, Chelmsford, Cairns, and Hatherley.

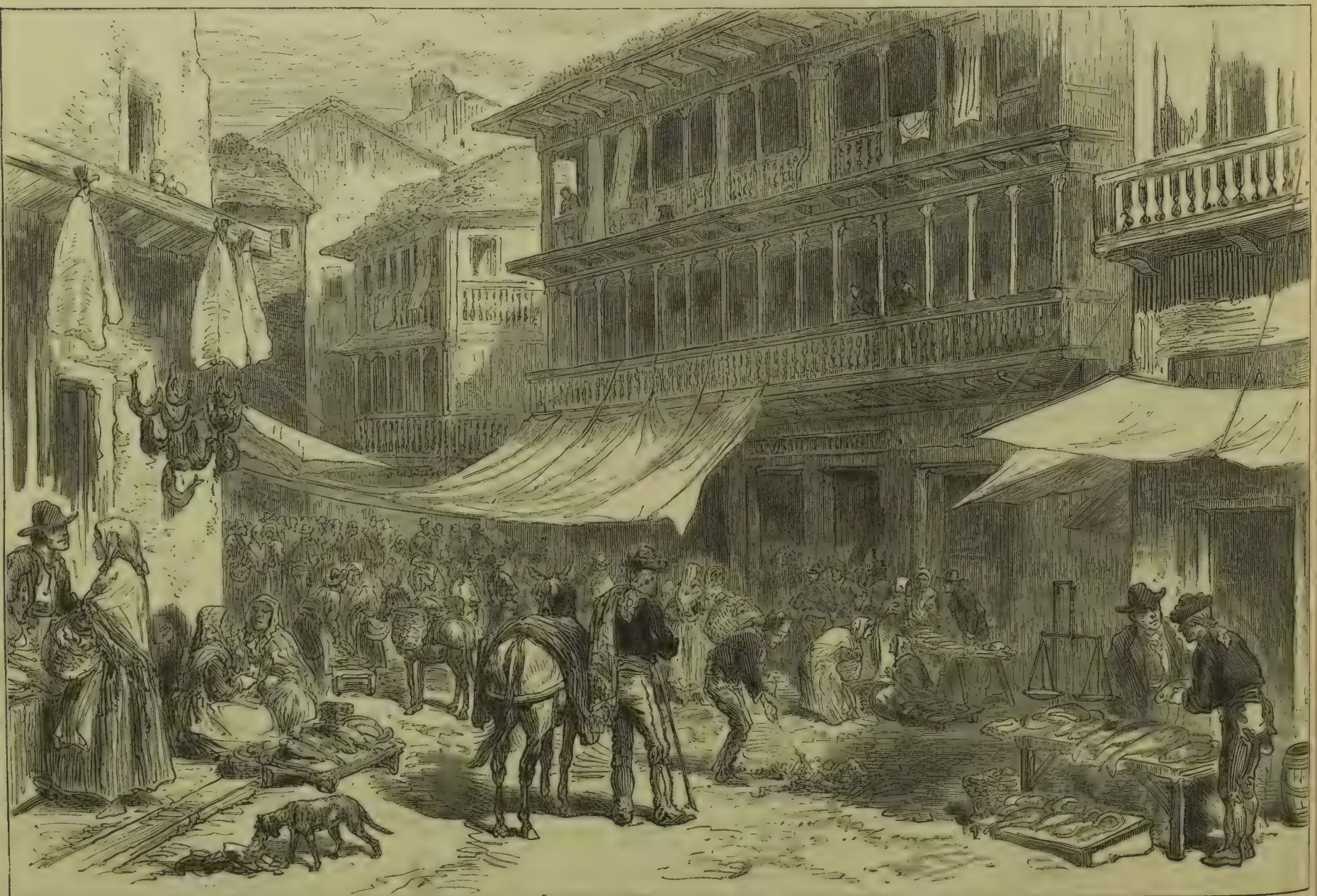
A little girl has died from hydrophobia at Stockton, in consequence of being bitten by a rabid dog, the same animal having also caused the death of two horses. A veterinary surgeon, likewise injured, cauterised the wounds, and has not suffered from them.



S K E T C H E S I N S P A I N.



THE GIPSIES' QUARTER, GRENADA



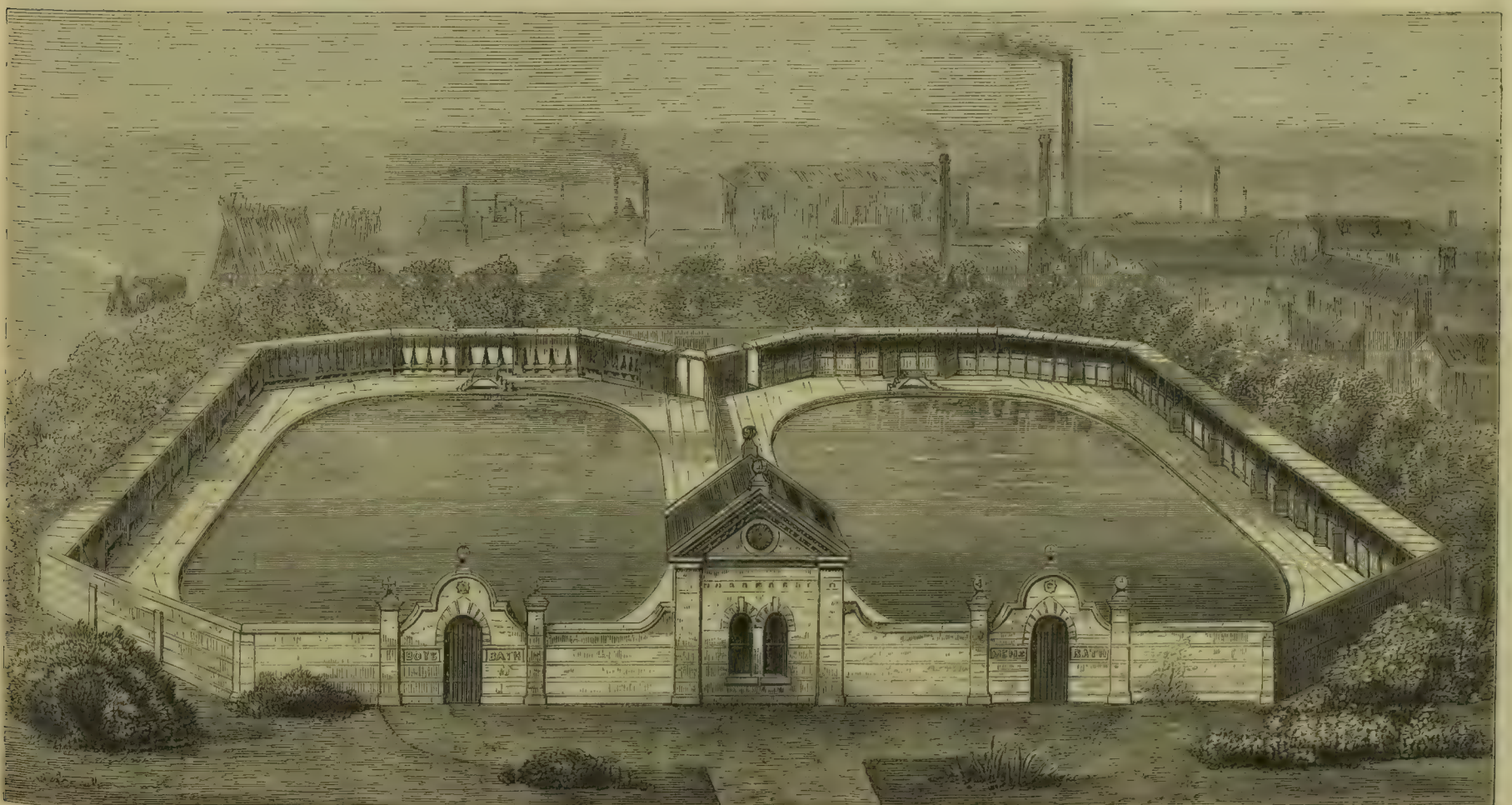
FISH MARKET, GRENADA.





THE LATE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

(REPRINTED FROM THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," JAN. 1, 1870.)



FREE SWIMMING-BATHS AT DERBY, PRESENTED BY MR. BASS, M.P.



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adapted for Travelling and Seaside wear.

**SPECIAL NOTICE,**  
A large Purchase of Rich French Silk Pattern Jackets and  
Polonaise-Mantles has just been concluded. These goods are added  
to the Stock now under sale, and will be offered at less than half  
their value.

**PETER ROBINSON,**  
Silkmercer and Linendraper to her Imperial and  
Royal Highness the Crown Princess of the German Empire,  
103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

**CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.—GREAT**  
SALE of SILKS, DRESSES, TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS,  
&c., for one Month, commencing MONDAY, JULY 21, 1873.

**SILKS. Patterns free.**

	Per yard.
Black Silks .. .. .	1s. 11d.
Black Lace .. .. .	2s. 6d.
HAIKMA'S Imperial make .. .. .	4s. 6d.
Black Silks, Pompadour .. .. .	4s. 6d.
Best Silks, 11h Lyons .. .. .	5s. 6d.
Coloured Silks, Rich Gros Grain .. .. .	3s. 11d.
Coloured Silks, Rich Glacé .. .. .	2s. 11d.
Japanese Silks, richest quality .. .. .	1s. 11d.
Japanese Silks, striped, velvet, and .. .. .	2s. 6d.

CHAPMAN'S, NOTTING-HILL, W.

**WEDDING TROUSSEAU,**  
£20 to £250.  
Lists post-free.  
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

**BABY LINEN.**  
A Layette for £20.  
List post-free.  
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

**BATHING DRESSES, 18s. 6d. each.**  
Bathing-Shoes, 2s. 3d., post-free.  
Bathing-Caps, 2s. 3d., post-free.  
"Vastly superior in every respect."—Queen.  
Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly.

**BRIDES and BRIDESMAIDS**  
are invited to inspect,  
at CAPPER, SON, and CO'S  
Warehouses, the various qualities and designs in Underclothing,  
Silks, fancy Dress Materials, Costumes, Millinery, Mantles, Sheet-  
ings, Towellings, Tablelinen, Blankets, Quilts, and all similar  
requisites for wedding and for household use.  
These articles are all made up on the premises, and Ladies can  
select at the counters their Silks, Linens, Laces, Madeira Works,  
Lazcloths, and other fabrics before they are sent to the various  
workrooms.

Lists, with Prices,  
on application to CAPPER, SON, and CO.,  
Gracechurch-street,  
and Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

**MARRIAGE TROUSSEAU and**  
LAYETTES.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE, Ready-made  
Linen Warehousemen and Hoisiers to her Majesty and H.R.H. the  
Princess of Wales, 27, Wigmore-street, W.

**JAYS' PERIODICAL SALE.—A CARD.**

Messrs. JAY request the honour of a visit from their numerous  
patrons, as they have just made a most material reduction in the  
price of their elegant and fashionable Costumes, Dresses, &c., all of  
the present season.  
Rich French Silk Costumes, from 6s. 6d. to 50s.  
20,000 yards of Black Silks, by the yard.  
French Fancy Silks, 20 yards for £2 18s. 6d.  
Rich French Model Mantles, for all times of the year.  
Sealskin Mantles, remarkably cheap and good.  
Black Summer Textures, from 1s. per yard.  
Incidental Millinery, Sets, Dressing-Gowns, &c.  
Waterproof Costumes, in a variety of patterns.  
Seaside, Travelling, and other Summer Dresses, from 1 guinea  
each.

JAYS',  
the London General Mourning Warehouse,  
243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street, W.

**COOL COSTUMES in LINEN, CAMBRIC,**  
and BATISTE.  
Messrs. JAY and CO. are now disposing of these seasonable  
Costumes at remarkably cheap prices.  
JAYS',  
the London General Mourning Warehouse,  
247, 249, 251, Regent-street.

**SUDDEN MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY are**  
always provided with experienced dressmakers and milliners,  
ready to travel to any part of the kingdom, free of expense to pur-  
chasers, when the emergencies of sudden or unexpected mourning  
require the immediate execution of mourning orders. They take with  
them dresses, bonnets, and millinery, besides materials, at 1s. per yard  
and upwards from the piece, all marked in plain figures, and at the  
same price as if purchased at the London General Mourning Ware-  
house, in Regent-street. Reasonable estimates are also given  
for household mourning at a great saving to large or small  
families.  
JAYS',  
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,  
243, 245, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street, W.

**DRAPERY SALE at**  
HENRY GLAVE'S,  
335 to 337, New Oxford-street.  
To commence MONDAY, JULY 23.  
We have bought by public tender, at 54 per cent discount of the  
cost price.  
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF  
Mr. ROBERT WILSON, of 30, London-street, Greenwich.  
LIST OF GOODS TO BE SOLD.

Black Silks	Household Linens
Coloured Silks	Glass Cloths
Japanese Silks	Counterpanes
Tussore Silks	Sheetings
Black Velveteens	Rough Towels
Rich Satins	Huckabacks
French Merinos	Long Curtains
French Poplins	Scotch Mullins
French Sateens	Flannels and Blankets
Summer Serges	Quilts and Counterpanes
Washing Alpaca	Flowers and Feathers
Marl Mohairs	Hats and Bonnets
Silk Figures	Pocket-handkerchiefs
Figured Grenadines	Ribbons and Velvets
French Mullins	Millinery and Lace
Washing Piques	Scotch Embroidery
Printed Cambrics	Silk Scarfs
Plain Tussore	Gloves and Hosiery
Striped Tussore	Dress Trimmings
Mourning Goods	Plain Haberdashery
Costumes and Skirts	Perfumery
Shawls and Mantles	China and Glass
Travelling Cloaks	Jet and Jewellery
Underclothing	Stays and Parasols
Children's Dresses	Tourists' and Travelling Outfitting of every description.
	1000 Odd Lots, in Boxes, Baskets, and Bundles.
	Open at Nine. Close at Eight.
	HENRY GLAVE, 335, 336, and 337, New Oxford-street.

**NOTICE!**  
GREAT ANNUAL  
SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE  
AT BAKER and CRISP'S,  
108, REGENT-STREET.

**NOTICE.**  
On MONDAY, JULY 7,  
and Following Days,  
GREAT SALE AT  
BAKER and CRISP'S, 108, Regent-street.  
CATALOGUE FREE.

**NOTICE.**  
£25,000 worth of SUMMER GOODS, on MONDAY and Fol-  
lowing Days, at extraordinary reductions.

**VIZ. :—**  
MULLINS (Finest Make).  
were 1s. 11d., now 6d., 7d., and 8d. per yard.  
RICHEST SILKS, BLACK, WHITE, and COLOURED.  
at 18s. 6d. and 25s. 6d. to 5s.  
the Dress.

**OLONAISE SHAWLS,**  
PERCALES, CAMBRICS,  
BRILLIANTS, BASTIES,  
CURTAINS, HOSIERY,  
FANCY GOODS, and  
LACES, at a Reduction  
of 12s. 9d. in the Pound,  
on MONDAY  
and Following Days, at  
BAKER and CRISP'S,  
108, Regent-street.

**ODDS and ENDS.**  
GREAT SALE OF ODDS END ENDS (in Bundles) for One  
Month, 50 yards for 21s.  
GREAT SALE OF ODDS AND ENDS (in Bundles) for One Month.  
50 yards for 25s.  
GREAT SALE OF ODDS AND ENDS (in Bundles) for One Month.  
50 yards for 29s. 6d.  
GREAT SALE OF ODDS AND ENDS (in Bundles) for One Month.  
50 yards for 35s.  
GREAT SALE OF ODDS AND ENDS (in Bundles) for One Month.  
50 yards for £2 2s.  
193, REGENT-STREET.

**NEW TRAVELLING COSTUMES,**  
POLONAISES, and SKIRTS, and for the Seaside. A large  
choice.  
GASK and GASK,  
53 to 63, Oxford-street; 1 to 5, Wells-street.

**GASK and GASK'S SALE of SURPLUS**  
STOCK.—Decided advantages are being off red. The whole  
of their immense Surplus Stock of Rich Black and Coloured Lyons  
Silks, Silk Costumes, Train Silk Costumes, Mixed Fabric and Lawn  
Costumes, Fete and Travelling Costumes, Mantles, Polonaises, Dress  
Fabrics, Laces, Parasols, Soiled Table Linens and Sheetings, Lace  
and Mullin Curtains, &c., has been  
GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE.  
All Goods marked in plain figures at the lowest cash prices.  
53 to 63, Oxford-street; 1 to 5, Wells-street.

**NEW MILLINERY and UNDER-**  
CLOTHING ROOMS, just opened by GASK and GASK  
with a large Collection of the latest PARISIAN NOVELTIES,  
during their Sale, at Sale Prices.  
53 to 63, Oxford-street; 1 to 5, Wells-street.

**SALE of NEW and FASHIONABLE**  
GOODS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.  
HOWELL, JAMES, and CO. hold their usual Half-Yearly Sale  
this day, and continue the same daily for Thirty Days.  
Ladies are invited to write for detailed Catalogue, which will be  
sent post-free.  
Howell, James, and Co., 5, 7, 9, Regent-street.

**ELEGANT MULLINS.—Thousands are**  
now offering at 2s. 11d. the Dress, or 4d. per yard. New  
Striped Tussore, at 5s. 6d. per yard. New Grenadines, 4d. per yard.  
French Batistes, 3s. 11d. the Dress. Patterns free.  
JOHN HOOPEE, 52, Oxford-street, W.

**BUY JOHN LOCKITT'S BABY LINEN,**  
Infants' Cloak, Hoods, Robes, Bassinets, Baskets, &c. Every  
article at the Maker's price. Lists free.  
58 and 59, Saint Paul's-churchyard, E.C.

**FOR OUTFITS, WEDDING TROUSSEAU,**  
Children's Costumes, Frocks, Petticoats, Hats, &c., try JOHN  
LOCKITT, 58 and 59, Saint Paul's. Apply for Lists post-free.

**WRITE for OUR PRINTED FLANNEL**  
DRESSING-GOWN. Only 12s. 9d. Patterns forwarded  
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**SEND for PATTERNS of BLACK SILKS**  
(in each line), from £1 12s. 6d. to £2 9s. for 15 yards.  
JOHN LOCKITT and CO., 58 and 59, Saint Paul's-churchyard.

**LADIES' ENAMELED KID BOOTS.**  
Elastic or Button, beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.  
Soft Horse Boots, 5s.  
THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, W.

**Z. SIMPSON and COMPANY,**  
Silkmercers and Drapers, Wholesale, Retail, and Export.  
SALE of SURPLUS and SUMMER STOCK  
of Rich Black and Coloured Lyons Silks, Costumes, Dress Fabrics,  
Mantles, Parasols, Laces, Ribbons, Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves,  
Table Linens, Sheetings, Lace and Mullin Curtains, &c.  
will be continued throughout the month of July.  
N.B.—All Goods marked in plain figures.  
65 and 66, Farringdon-street, E.C.

**SALE of SILKS.—Z. SIMPSON and CO.**  
are offering important parcels of Black, Coloured, and Fancy  
Silks; very Rich Black, Coloured, and Fancy Silks. Very Rich  
Goods, Black and Colours, from 3s. 6d. Useful Fancy Silks, 1s. 11d.  
Patterns post-free.  
65 and 66, Farringdon-street.

**SEWELL and CO'S SALE of SURPLUS**  
SUMMER STOCK during JULY.—Silk Costumes, Polonaises,  
Fancy Silks, and Parasols, reduced below cost prices.  
COSTUMES in Muslin, Grenadines, &c., for Fêtes and Garden  
Parties.  
COSTUMES for Travelling and Seaside Wear, from 8s. 9d. to 35s. 6d.  
CASHMERE, Grenadine, and Silk Capes and Mantlets, from 12s. 6d.  
to 35s.  
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

**REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS.** All sizes  
in Real Russian Sealskin Jackets are now selling at 20 per  
cent less than in the winter season.  
SEWELL and CO., Compton House, Frith-street, Soho-square, W.

**GREAT ANNUAL SALE, at Reduced**  
Prices.—KNIGHT and CO., Silkmercers, 217, Regent-street,  
respectfully announce that their Sale of SURPLUS STOCK will  
take place this day and during the week, at a great reduction from  
the original prices. Patterns post-free.  
N.B.—Knight and Co. are offering the largest stock in London of.  
QUILTED, KILTED, and FLOUNCED SATIN SKIRTS;  
QUILTED, KILTED, and FLOUNCED SILK SKIRTS;  
QUILTED, KILTED, and FLOUNCED CHINA and JAPANESE  
SILK SKIRTS.

**JAMES FORREST and SONS,**  
Manufacturers of Irish Lace to her Majesty the Queen.  
New Illustrated Set of Patterns of Irish Lace, Irish Linens,  
Sheetings, Danish Tablecloths, &c.  
Patterns and Price Lists post-free on application.  
100 and 101, Grafton-street, Dublin.

**WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS**  
are manufactured in every style of  
BOYS and YOUTHS' CLOTHING.  
SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

**WEAR-RESISTING FABRICS.**  
Suit for a Boy 4 ft. in height, C Class, 25s.; Class D, 34s. 6d.  
Prices according to description according to size. Patterns free.  
SAMUEL BROTHERS, 50, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

**TO MOTHERS and INVALIDS.—ELASTIC**  
SILK ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, of very superior make  
and construction, for Debility, Corpulency, &c. Directions for Self-  
Measurement, and prices by post, free.—ELAM, 190, Oxford-street.

**WANTED, Left-off Clothes, Uniforms,**  
Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price  
given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs.  
G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent,  
the utmost value in cash instantly remitted.

**HAIR DYE.—BACHELORS**  
INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, New York Original  
Packages, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that  
remedies the evil effects of bad dyes, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s., of all  
Perfumers and Chemists.—Wholesale, R. HOVENDEN and SONS,  
5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

**NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR**  
RESTORED by this valuable specific to its original shade,  
after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dress-  
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post-free.—HOVENDEN, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.

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AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much  
admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price 5s. 6d. and  
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**DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?**  
Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES  
and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 3s. 7s. 6d.,  
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**THE RACES and FETES.—Ladies**  
exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles  
of dust will find ROWLAND'S KALYDOR a most refreshing  
preparation for the complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor  
and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability, and immediately  
affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity and  
healthful state of the skin. It eradicates eruptions, freckles, tan,  
and discolorations, and realises a healthy purity and delicacy of  
complexion. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Chemists  
and Perfumers. Ask for "Rowland's Kalydor," and beware of spurious  
and pernicious articles under the name of Kalydor.

**ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF**  
and IRRITATION OF THE HEAD.—Scurf is the most  
prolific cause of falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c.  
MAZET and CO'S ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain  
in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh  
and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. It will sup-  
press all pomades, is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the  
bath, a boon in the nursery, antiscorbic, and eradicates pimples.  
Sold in elegant Toilet Jar, 3s. each; sent everywhere in Great  
Britain free, 3s. 6d., by Mazet and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street  
Within, City. Wholesale Agents:—Hovenden and Sons, 5, Mar-  
lborough-street, Regent-street, and City-road, E.C.; F. Newbery  
and Sons, 37, Newgate-street, E.C.

**FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.**  
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly  
cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living  
"animalcules," leaving them purely white, imparting a delightful  
fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant  
Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach  
or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and ex-  
tracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and deli-  
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**THE CORALITE TOOTH PASTE.**  
Sold everywhere, at 1s. 6d. per Box.  
Prepared only by Messrs. GABRIEL, Dentists,  
72, Ludgate-hill, London.

**DENTOCRETE, or Soluble Tooth Powder**  
Tablets. Agreeable, Charming, Convenient. Cannot soil the  
Dressing-Case nor Toilet-Table. Prepared from a combination of  
ingredients of undoubted purity and efficacy. A trial is sufficient to  
recommend it. Price 2s. 6d. per box, of all Chemists and Perfumers.

**A LADY, HAVING A RECIPE**  
of a most simple nature, that will at once safely remove  
SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS, preventing their reappearance, will have  
pleasure in forwarding it upon application to MRS. BLACKNELL,  
Verwood Villa, Thornton-heath, Surrey.

**HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn,**  
London.—ALEX. ROSS'S "Depilatory" removes superfluous  
Hair from the face and arms, without effect to the skin. Price  
3s. 6d.; sent for 54 stamps. Sent abroad by pattern post.

**GREY HAIR.—248, High Holborn,**  
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light or dark colour immediately it is used. It is permanent,  
and perfectly natural in effect. Price 3s. 6d.; sent for 54 stamps.

**SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in**  
ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which speedily pro-  
duces Whiskers and Thickens Hair. 3s. 6d.; sent by post for 54  
stamps.—Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn, London.

**KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT**  
DESTROYING POWDER.—Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and  
all other insects destroyed by this powder, which is quite harmless  
to domestic animals. Sold in Packets, 1s.; Tins, 2s. 6d.—KEATING,  
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**WHELPTON'S PURIFYING PILLS,**  
used by the public nearly forty years, are purely Vegetable;  
have proved invaluable in thousands of cases of Indigestion, Sick  
Headache, and in all Skin and Liver Complaints one of the best  
medicines known.—G. Whelpton and Son, Crane Court, Fleet-street,  
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**BEAUFORT PARK ESTATE.**  
This valuable Freehold Estate, about twenty minutes' drive from  
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10,000 ft., well known and admired for its charming scenery and ex-  
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Beachy Head, specially adapted for residences of a first-class descrip-  
tion, will be offered in plots of from one to five acres in each lot, by  
PUBLIC AUCTION, without the slightest reserve, at the CASTLE  
HOTEL, HASTINGS, by Mr. SAUNDEN, on WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6,  
1873, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon precisely.—For plans and  
particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Phillips and  
Cheesman, Solicitors, Haycock-road, Hastings; Messrs. Cross and  
Wells, Architects and Surveyors, 40, Abchurch-lane, London, and  
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**A GENTLEMAN and his WIFE, of the**  
highest Family and Connections, living in a fine old place in  
Hampshire, close to a good town and railway station, two hours and  
a half from London, are desirous of finding TWO LITTLE GIRLS  
to Educate with their own, or Two Sisters to reside with them.  
Horses, carriages, &c. None but those having sufficient means need  
apply. Address, P. V. (care of Mr. Tann), 303, High Holborn  
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**THE Late DR. HUNT'S ESTABLISHMENT**  
for the CURE of STAMMERING, KNOWLES BANK,  
Tunbridge.—conducted by his brother-in-law, the Rev. H. R. RIVERS,  
M.A., F.R.S.L. Mr. Rivers attends at 4, St. Martin's-place, London,  
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to Five.

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**EPPS'S COCOA.**

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the  
operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application  
of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided  
our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which  
may save us many heavy doctor's bills."—Civil Service Gazette.  
"MRS. J. EPPS'S COCOA."—We will now give an account of the  
process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co. in the manufacture of  
dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London.—  
See article in Cassell's Household Guide.  
Made simply with boiling water or milk.  
Each packet is labelled  
**JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS**  
(the first established in England),  
43, Threadneedle-street; and 170, Piccadilly.  
Works for Dietetic Preparations, Euston-road, London.  
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**MARAVILLA COCOA combines every**  
high quality in an unequalled  
degree. The best beverage for  
Invalids and Dyspeptics. Sole pro-  
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TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manu-  
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EXCLUSIVE Supply of this UNRIVALLED  
COCOA, invite comparison with any other Cocoa  
for Purity, Fine Aroma, Sanative, Nutritive, and  
Sustaining Power, Business of Digestion, and  
especially HIGH DELICIOUS FLAVOUR. One trial will  
establish it as a favourite Beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon,  
and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.  
N.B.—Caution. "MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.  
Sold in tin-lined Packets by all Grocers.

**NEW GIANT ROCCA ONION.—A**  
splendid variety, of delicate flavour, fine globular shape, and  
light brown skin; weight, two to three pounds; easy of cultivation.  
Special Certificate Royal Horticultural Society. Numerous First  
Prizes during the past season. Sown at once. Seed, with full cultural  
directions, post-free



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The Opera complete for the Piano-forte.  
LA BELLE HELENE WALTZ. Strauss .. 4s.  
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IT WAS EARLY IN THE SPRINGTIME. 3s.  
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Companion piece to the celebrated "Silver Trumpets."  
Composed expressly for the Piano. Price, for Piano, Organ (with pedal obligato), or Harmonium, 3s. Piano Duet, 4s. Full Orchestra, 5s.; Septet, 2s.  
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"Our Father Which Art in Heaven."

BY W. HOLYOAKE.—IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.



## MR. MENZIES,

THE WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.

Sergeant Robert Menzies, of the Queen's Edinburgh, is a student in the office of his brother, a solicitor in the Supreme Court of Scotland. We learn from the *Scotsman* that Sergeant Menzies is a Strath Rannoch man, and that the Queen's prize has thus for the third time gone to a Highland strath. Like his compatriot, Angus Cameron, when he shot in the second stage of the Queen's prize for the first time and won the coveted honour, Sergeant Menzies never before Tuesday fired with a small-bore rifle, and the credit of securing the highest marksman's distinction is consequently all the greater to the young man. Sergeant Menzies never before attended the Wimbledon gathering, and on the present occasion he had not intended to join in the national competitions. It is understood that he had not even entered for the various matches, but that, having registered both at the West of Scotland and Edinburgh meetings excellent scores, he was induced to take his brother's place in the contests at Wimbledon.

Tuesday week, when the final stage of the Queen's Prize was decided, was St. Swithin's Day, and the alternations of sunshine and rain throughout the morning made the shooting very anxious work. The sudden changes from bright sunlight to deep gloom, combined with a constantly-shifting wind, were extremely perplexing, and it required the greatest possible watchfulness to prevent mistakes. The close of the contest for the Queen's Prize was most exciting. Three men stood well for the gold medal. Corporal Pullman, South Middlesex, had made 24 at 800 yards and 23 at 900 yards, and he began at 1000 yards as the best man. Private Baker, of Bristol, a well-known small-bore shot, made 25 at the first and 20 at the second range, while Sergeant Menzies, of the 1st Edinburgh, had made 24 and 19. The shooting got so close towards the finish of the contest that Pullman only wanted to get one of his last two shots on the target to be declared the winner, being at this stage 59 to Mr. Menzies' full score of 60. But, to the surprise of everybody, and, to the great disappointment of Middlesex, both these shots missed the target. Sergeant Menzies was carried to the council tent, where the badge of the



SERGEANT ROBERT MENZIES, WINNER OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.

winner was pinned upon his arm, and thence to the camp of the London Scottish. Here the three pipers received him with musical honours.

Sergeant Menzies received a great ovation on his arrival in Edinburgh on Monday night. He was met at the

coat to endure the

climate. "Immense numbers of teeth and tusks of the mammoth," says Jukes's "Manual of Geology," "are found in Siberia, and complete beds of them in Escholtz Bay, on the north

Waverly station by the Highland companies of the Queen's Edinburgh Brigade, and was carried by them shoulder high to the drill-hall, where congratulatory speeches were delivered by Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, and others; and Sergeant Menzies' health was pledged in a flowing bumper.

Our portrait of Sergeant Menzies is from a photograph by Messrs. Herbert Watkins and Ilaih, 213, Regent-street. Mr. Herbert Watkins has photographed all the Queen's Prize winners of fourteen years in succession, ever since this yearly competition began.

## TUSKS OF THE MAMMOTH.

In a remote period of geological history, termed the Post-Pliocene Age of the Neozoic or Tertiary Epoch of creation for this earth we inhabit, there still lived many huge mammals, the offspring of those still more gigantic and terrible beasts which had thriven in the warm climate of the Miocene Age. But the conditions of animal life were greatly altered, in the latitudes of the best known countries in Europe and Asia, by a visitation of extremely cold and long winters, alternating with fiercely hot summers, which continued several thousand years in succession, and which was probably due to astronomical variations in the declination of the earth's polar axis from the axis of the ecliptic or apparent circle of the sun's oblique path round the earth. Whatever may have been the cause of this amazing series of events, usually called the Glacial Epoch, which covered our part of the world, as we can see by the plainest marks, with sliding glaciers and floating icebergs, big enough to remove mountains and to scoop out basins for lakes, or valleys for the flow of rivers, cutting and grinding the hardest primeval rocks, there is reason to believe that a few species of the larger beasts survived the stern ordeal, fitting themselves with a good thick hairy or woolly coat to endure the more than Arctic rigours of its awful climate.



SIBERIAN MAMMOTH TUSKS ON THE IVORY FLOOR AT THE LONDON DOCKS.



coast of America. The whole carcass of the animal has actually been recovered from a frozen cliff in Siberia, and was found to be coated with long coarse hair, forming a shaggy mane about the neck, underneath which was a woolly coat, evidently a defence against the severity of a cold climate, and showing that, unlike our modern elephants, the animal was not tropical, but Arctic. Its tusks are largely exported from Siberia to be used as ivory, and some found in England have been thus used. They were longer and more incurved than those of either of the existing elephants, some of the tusks measuring ten feet in length; while the transverse plates of the teeth were closer and narrower than in the Asiatic elephant, and very different, therefore, from the African, in which the plates of enamel form lozenges on the upper surface. At Escholtz Bay the cliffs are said to be either ice, or coated with ice; and on the top of them, embedded in, and partly covered by, the boggy or sandy soil, are numberless bones that have lost but little of their animal matter, hair being dug up with them, and the whole island having a charnel-house smell." It is said that in Siberia, not many years ago, the partly-decomposed flesh of a mammoth, which had lain many thousands of years imbedded in the ice, supplied a dinner to some half-starved and half-savage men of that forlorn country; but we doubt the truth of this story.

A quantity of Siberian mammoth tusks, imported by the ship Durham, from Revel, in the Baltic, has been on view during the last fortnight, upon the floor of the ivory storehouse at the London Docks; and we have thought this curiosity worthy of a sketch, and of the Illustration here engraved. The largest tusk weighs 201 lb., its length being 10 ft. 6 in.; but it has evidently been longer. The diameter of the tusks at their base is 6 in. to 8 in. on the average. Their ivory is not equal in quality to that of the elephant, and some of it is much decayed by time. The best tusks, however, should be worth £60 or £70 per cwt., and the whole lot is valued at £50,000 to £60,000. There was a sale of seventeen tons of it on Tuesday, by public auction.

#### ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN AUGUST.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Mars on the 1st; she is to the right of Saturn during the night of the 6th, and to the left on the night of the 7th. She is near Venus during the morning hours of the 19th, and near Mercury on the 21st; in the vicinity of Jupiter on the 23rd; and on the 30th in the evening the Moon follows and is situated to the left of Mars. Her phases or times of change are:—

First Quarter on the	1st	at 23 minutes after 2h.	in the afternoon.
Full Moon	"	8th "	52 "
Last Quarter	"	15th "	41 "
New Moon	"	23rd "	30 "
First Quarter	"	31st "	43 "

She is nearest to the Earth on the morning of the 9th, and most distant from it on the morning of the 24th.

MERCURY at the beginning of the month sets a little after the Sun, and then in daylight till the end of the month. He rises after the Sun at the beginning of the month, and before him from about the middle of the month. On the morning of the 18th he rises at 4h. 18m., or little more than 30m. before the Sun; on the 23rd at 3h. 46m., or nearly 1h. 15m. preceding the Sun; and on the 28th at 3h. 29m., or 1h. 38m. before sunrise. The planet is therefore favourably situated for observation before sunrise towards the end of the month. He is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 13th, in conjunction with the Moon on the 21st, stationary among the stars on the 22nd, at his greatest western elongation (18 deg. 8 min.) on the same day, and in his ascending node on the 31st.

VENUS is a morning star, rising on the 1st at about 1h. a.m.; on the 17th at 1h. 6m., or 3h. 43m. before the Sun; and on the last day at 1h. 27m. She is in conjunction with the Moon on the morning of the 19th.

MARS is an evening star, setting on the 5th at 10h. 20m. p.m., or 2h. 40m. after sunset; this interval decreases day by day; on the 20th he sets at 9h. 41m. p.m., or 2h. 30m. after the Sun; and on the 30th at 9h. 16m. p.m., or 2h. 25m. after the Sun. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 1st and 30th. He is due south on the 15th at 5h. 35m. p.m.

JUPITER sets on the 2nd at 8h. 42m. p.m.; on the 17th at 7h. 49m. p.m.; on the 27th at 7h. 13m. p.m., or 16m. after sunset; and on the last day at 6h. 59m. p.m., or 11m. after the Sun. He is therefore badly situated for observation. He is due south at 1h. 37m. p.m. on the 15th, and at 0h. 13m. p.m. on the last day. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 23rd.

SATURN sets on the 1st day at 3h. 35m. a.m.; on the 11th at 2h. 52m. a.m., or 1h. 49m. before the Sun rises, which interval rapidly increases to 2h. 45m. by the 21st, and to 3h. 50m. by the last day, the planet rising on this day at 1h. 27m. a.m.; and the planet is visible throughout the night till these times; and passes the meridian, or is due south, at 10h. 43m. p.m. on the 10th, at 10h. 1m. p.m. on the 20th, and at 9h. 15m. p.m. on the last day. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 7th.

On Sunday the Rev. Dr. Power was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, in succession to the late Dr. O'Brien.

The annual report of the receipts and expenditure of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, from Midsummer Day, 1872, to Midsummer Day, 1873, has been issued, from which it appears that the income of the college from all sources during the year was £13,311; the disbursements over the same period was £12,276.

The thirty-ninth annual report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland has been issued. From this it appears that, on Dec. 31, 1871, there were 6914 schools in operation, which had on their rolls, for the year then ended, 1,021,700 children, with an average daily attendance, for the same period, of 363,850. At the close of the year 1872, the number of schools in operation was 7050. The total number of children on the rolls within the year was 1,010,148, and the average daily attendance of children for the year was 355,821. There has been, therefore, a decrease of 11,552 on the rolls, and of 8029 in the average daily attendance. There were forty vested schools opened during the year, towards the erection of which grants have been made. There was also one suspended school reopened, and three struck-off schools were restored to our roll. These are included in the 7050 schools in operation on Dec. 31, 1872. The number of applications for grants to new schools in the year 1871 was 264. To 182 of these was promised the required assistance, either for building or for salaries and requisites. At the termination of the year 1872 the Commissioners had on their list, vested either in trustees or in the board or secured by bond, 1344 school-houses, containing 2044 rooms, accommodating distinct schools. The number of these schools vested in trustees was 1145, the number vested in the board in its corporate capacity (including 146 assigned) was 804, the number for which they held bonds for the observance of rules was ninety-five.

#### THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Vienna, Monday, July 21.

The Indian Gallery ranks deservedly as one of the principal curiosities of the Vienna Exhibition. Many of the objects displayed may be familiar to those who have visited our London Indian Museum; but, as they form only an insignificant proportion of the thousands who daily frequent the Palace in the Prater, to the great majority the sight is both novel and strange. Right at the end of the British department, and separating it from its neighbour, France, stands a cunningly-devised trophy, formed of tall masts tipped with gold, from which hang Indian carpets of wonderful harmony of colour and design. Within several glass cases are disposed, in the centre one of which (somewhat inappropriately ornamented with slender Grecian columns) is the figure of a rajah belonging to one of the North-West Provinces, clad in cloth of gold, and seated, cross-legged, on a magnificent green velvet gold-embroidered carpet, with the mouthpiece of a superb hookah between his lips. Behind him are a couple of elaborate fans, made of peacocks' feathers, and arranged around are some quaint-looking chairs and a wonderful couch, the elaborate carved woodwork of the back of which is most delicately executed. On surrounding glass stands, the numerous boxes, writing-desks, and caskets of ivory and sandal-wood, and rare articles of vertu from our great Asiatic empire are displayed. At each corner of this central case, around which gaping Bohemian and Hungarian peasants continually crowd, are small glass kiosks ornamented in the Indian style, two of which contain specimens of textile fabrics—cotton, woollen, and silk; the others being reserved for a splendid show of ancient Indian weapons of almost every description. Here are swords, daggers, and shields from the Punjab, scimitars from Kutch, battle-axes from Dharwar and Khond, Moplah knives from Calicut, spearheads from Arnachellam, bows and arrows, such as are used by the Bheels, from Indore; together with a suite of chain-armour such as the warlike followers of the Great Moguls were accustomed to wear in days of old. In another glass case, half hidden by the drooping carpets, which throw a pleasant and not inappropriate shadow over all these varied curiosities, the antiquary will find an interesting collection of primitive stone implements, found in the valley of the Malparya, in the South Mahratta country. Right round this trophy outside hang photographs of the antiquities and scenery of India, exhibited by Captain Ross Thomson; and on the left-hand side are ranged various Græco-Buddhist, Indo-Scythic, and ancient Hindoo statues and fragments, contributed by Dr. Leitner, and including a very fine bronze statue of Buddha.

One of the most curious and novel displays in the adjoining transverse gallery is that of Colonel Michael, who exhibits a collection of hunting trophies accumulated by him during many years' residence in India, and including a gigantic elephant's tusk, a footstool formed of an elephant's foot, the splendid skin of a ferocious "man-eater" killed by the Colonel as long ago as 1856, and a letter-box made of the skull of the same animal, who is condemned henceforth to limit his appetite to note-paper and envelopes. There are, besides, a tiger-skull inkstand, various skulls and horns mounted on shields, and some very pretty jungle-fowl hand-screens.

Scattered around are cases containing specimens of the textile fabrics of India, including silken turban cloths from Madura and Benares, saris and cholis from Tanjore, kummerbands and goobaddans from Azimgurh, with various silk scarfs and handkerchiefs from Central Asia, of which Dr. Leitner, of Lahore, is the exhibitor. Then there are shawls and rare cloths of pashm and woollen thread from the half-mythical land of Cashmere, hearth-rugs from Lahore, chintz from Nynsook, and dhotis, packadis, and muslin from Coimbatore and Madura. Next come mats, baskets, punkahs, and cheap fans of palm-leaf, straw, and reed, from Gaujam, Palghaut, and Midnapore; and then one arrives in front of the cases where the gold and silver cloths and embroideries are displayed. Some of the articles of apparel exhibited here are of the most fantastical shapes, and all of them—saddles, mushrooms, kemroos, khuns, veils, and caps alike—are most profusely ornamented. As for the tablecloths and cushion-covers exhibited by the Rao of Kutch and other potentates, the original material is scarcely discernible beneath the mass of silk and gold and silver embroidery. The Thakoor of Bhowanuggur exhibits some native saddles ornamented in admirable taste, the shapes of which remind one of those used by Arab horsemen. Embroidered girdles, head-dresses, sandals, and shoes, moreover abound.

The jewellery and general gold and silver smith's work are remarkably fine. In these, as in embroidery, the Indian craftsmen invariably excel. Nothing, for instance, could be more delicate and at the same time more rich than the steel card-trays, jewel caskets, candlesticks, and paper-knives, inlaid with gold, which are exhibited by several towns of the Punjab. This inlaying, known as koft-gari work, has also been applied to weapons, such as swords, daggers, scimitars, and shields, and, although exceedingly difficult, is most successfully executed by the Indian workmen. Among the articles of jewellery exhibited are a superb gold armlet set with diamonds, some beautiful head ornaments from Dharwar, a very fine sathlasa formed of pearls and brilliants, and a Urupsee necklace composed of sixty-eight very large pear-shaped pearls of the most exquisite colour. Then there is a most beautiful necklace of diamonds, pearls, and rubies, formerly the property of the celebrated Runjeet Singh, and a crystal looking-glass, the gold frame and back of which are set with jade and rubies, also the property of that prince, to whom it was presented by one of the Amers of Cabul. Next there are several sets of ornaments such as are worn by the natives of Bengal, and contributed to the Vienna Exhibition by the late Baron Dowleas; also numerous earrings, and forehead and nose ornaments, from different parts of our Indian empire. Dr. Leitner, too, shows some splendid hookahs of gold and silver, beautifully chased, and sometimes adorned with precious stones. The few articles of cutlery that are exhibited are of a very low order of merit; but some of the brass drinking and cooking vessels have a very original appearance. As for the various carved and inlaid articles of ivory, horn, and sandal-wood, they have reached the highest possible point of perfection. The designs are, at the same time, of the most tasteful and most elaborate description, and the execution is surpassingly delicate. The European workman could with difficulty attain to such a high standard of excellence. The great majority of these articles—which comprise desks, paper-knives and weights, card-cases and workboxes of buffalo-horn, ivory, and sandal-wood, from Vizagapatam, Travancore, Shemoga, and Canara—have been sold. There are also some charming inlaid rosewood caskets from Mysore, a curious sandal-wood necklet from Madras, an elaborate pipe-stem of Yarkandi jade, and a chousar or diceboard made of beads, with the nineteen fantastical pieces used in playing the popular Hindoo game of Pasa.

Turning away from subjects of this class to examine the toys and models, one is agreeably surprised at the skilfully and minutely executed figures of natives at work, animals, bullock-carriages, and palanquins sent from Nursapore, Belgaum, Poonah, &c. The different castes and races are represented in

miniature, it is true, but with striking fidelity, enabling the visitor to form a correct idea of the personal appearance of our Asiatic brethren. Some of the most curious of these little manikins are from Baroda, and are ingeniously made of glazed horn. The Chennapatam toys are primitive and fantastical, as are the playing-cards exhibited from Kurnool and Sawantwaree. The Prince of Travancore has an interesting show of ancient surgical instruments, which, it is said, throw considerable light upon the history of surgery in India; and he also displays some curious musical instruments from his own province. Then there are Cashmere guitars, Yarkandi flutes, Mysore "vinés," and various instruments used by the Bheels at their grand religious festivals. Dr. Leitner, of Lahore, who is a very extensive exhibitor, displays close at hand a superb and instructive collection of ancient Hindoo coins, which comprises not less than a thousand specimens.

Ranged against the wall, on the left-hand side, will be found all manner of raw produce, mineral ores and metals, salt, sulphur, and chalk, flax, hemp, and various native fibres, raw silk and cocoons, hides, feathers, and wool. Then there are samples of tea, coffee, and rice, spices, condiments, dried fruits, &c., from almost every province. The Government of Bombay contributes the valuable collection relating to the production and manufacture of cotton in India which figured in the London Exhibition of 1872, and which has been sent to Vienna at the request of the Austrian Government, preferred through Baron Max Kubeck. Chemical and pharmaceutical products follow, and then come samples of flour, sugar, spirits, vinegars, preserves, extracts, and tobacco.

Round the gallery and over some of the lower stalls will be found a series of sketches of the craftsmen of North-Western India, and of cotton cultivation in Western India, executed by J. S. Kipling, and belonging to the India Museum. The same establishment contributes a selection of 132 photographs from the work entitled "The People of India," prepared by Dr. Forbes Watson and Sir John Kaye, and some primitive paintings in oil and water colours, illustrating certain of the native festivals, and depicting different trades and conveyances. A large number of photographs of Indian scenery are hung in various parts of the gallery.

#### SKETCHES IN VIENNA.

A topographical description of the city and suburbs was given with our panoramic view, which appeared at the time of opening the Universal Exhibition there in May; and it has been followed by one or two illustrations of street scenes and public buildings. We now present one of the Aspernbrücke, the bridge named after the battle-field of Aspern, not far from Wagram in the Marzfeld, on the other side of the Danube, where a conflict took place, in the wars of the first Napoleon, between the French and Austrian armies. This bridge stands over the Danube canal, an artificial arm of the Danube, which separates the inner or central town of Vienna from the suburb of Leopoldstadt; at the inner city end it abuts on the Franz Josef's Quay, at the extremity of the Stuben-Ring, one of the series of Boulevards which form, with the Quay above-named, a complete belt, two or three miles in circumference, around the inner city. There are statues on the bridge, of no great merit, by the sculptor Melnitzky. We must here commend to English tourists, who may intend to visit the Austrian capital during the Exhibition of this year, a little "Handy-book to Vienna," by Bucher and Weiss, which Mr. Griffin has translated from the German; it is published at Vienna by Messrs. Faesy and Frick, and by Messrs. Longman and Co. in London. The English is rather queer, but the information seems to be correct and well arranged.

A variety of types of the Viennese population and social life is represented in the sketches on another page. From its proximity to the East, Vienna, perhaps, offers to the gaze of a stranger a greater variety of singular costumes than any of the more western European capitals. Of these, one of the most picturesque is unquestionably that of the Bohemian nursemaid, who, short of stature and of full figure, invariably exhibits herself in high riding-boots, and displays a strong partiality for gay colours in her attire. Her long clean white apron is generally bordered with lace, and one end of the gorgeous kerchief that is wound round her head, turban fashion, hangs in a point half way down her back. Other strange-looking individuals are the Slovaks, hulking fellows in coarse white flannel overcoats with large capes, usually with wallets slung at their backs, and some bit of cheap finery commonly entwined round their billycock hats. These, with the women, appear to do most of the rough work of the city. One specialty of theirs is the cleaning of the streets, a task which they accomplish, like all the rest of their work, in a provoking leisurely fashion, each appearing to vie with the other as to who shall perform the least amount of labour in the longest space of time.

Vienna is overrun with an army of commissionaires, expresses, Stadt-couriers, and Dienstmann-trägers, groups of whom, stylishly attired in buff or gray, with bright scarlet or orange collars, shoulder-straps, and cuffs, and with bright metal bands, buttons, and badges, are to be encountered at every street corner, usually lolling against the wall, smoking, and discussing the news of the day, as though their lives were passed in enforced idleness. These men carry burdens, run on errands, and deliver letters for a fee of from 10 to 50 kreutzers, according to weight and distance. On being engaged they are bound to furnish their employer with a ticket bearing the same number as their badge, together with the amount received for the job they have been hired to perform. The Vienna policeman, with his cutlass swinging at his side, has quite a soldierly air, and looks uncommonly smart in his green and claret coloured uniform, with his number on a bright brass crescent-shaped badge, which he wears, like some heraldic collar, round his neck. On gala days and other important occasions he exchanges the kepi he commonly wears for a low Alpine hat, ornamented with a gold cord and tassel, which gives him a still more magnificent appearance, and it would excite the envy of Policeman X to contemplate his Vienna confrère on such occasions.

On these same gala days, which are somewhat numerous in the Austrian capital, the number of private coachmen which one observes decked out in the gayest of liveries, heavily weighted with gold lace, is really quite remarkable. It is not the same, however, with the Flacker-kutscher, whose personal appearance is ordinarily about on a par with that of our own cabmen. There are, however, degrees among them, and the better class dress quite as well as the drivers of hired London broughams. Their vehicles are the best of their kind in Europe—light and clean, provided with indiarubber whistles, with which to signal to the driver, and with tiny mirrors, enabling the Viennese belles to arrange their accorde-cœurs and the beaux to give the requisite killing twirl to their moustaches; added to which the pair-horse vehicles go at a pace that the most reckless hansom-cab driver rarely exceeds. The Viennese tramways are a distinctive feature of the Austrian capital, and, encircling the inner city as they do, form a convenient means of communication between one suburb and another. There is no limit, however, to overcrowding, and when the seats are all occupied people stand wherever they can find a few inches' space or secure a footing, and pack themselves as



closely as sardines in a box. The street in Vienna is always either mud or dust—there is no medium—so that when the weather is dry the tramway-driver is constrained to protect his eyes, when driving in face of a strong wind, with goggles, which, however advantageous they may be, scarcely improve his personal appearance. A distinctive Viennese type is the small waiter, usually an urchin of ten or twelve, in a long-tail coat, who exhibits an amount of proficiency in balancing many mugs of beer, and managing to entwine his fingers round all the handles, that would do credit to a professional juggler.

The universal style of head-dress prevalent among the poorer class of women in Vienna is either a handkerchief or else a shawl, the snow-white cap which the poorest Parisienne prides herself upon being never by any chance seen; besides which, bare legs and feet are by no means rare among the softer sex in the Austrian capital. Monks and friars, not scantily clad and barefooted, as of old, but comfortably shod, well-covered, and provided with warm capes and umbrellas, are by no means rare in the streets of Vienna. Like the majority of Austrian officials, the letter-carrier has a marked military look about him; while, as for the drivers of the mail-carts, they recall in a measure the postilion of the last century, which the melodrama and comic opera of the French stage have rendered familiar to mind. The Hausmeister, or porter, who lets you in when you return to roost after St. Stephen's has tolled ten, at which hour all the doors of private houses are double-locked, exacts from you a fee varying from 10 to 15 kreutzers, according to the hour at which you have broken his rest and the nature of your own disposition.

The Viennese shop-girl is generally piquantly, if not stylishly, attired, and commonly wears a pretty scalloped apron, with a chignon surpassing in size any ever seen either in Paris or London. Dealers in false hair drive a prosperous trade in Vienna, where the commonest servant-girl would not think of putting her head out of window unless she could display an abundant chignon with curls and ringlets en suite to the passers-by. On the other hand, she thinks nothing of walking about without stockings, and not unfrequently with perfectly bare feet. The Jewish lady with the bandeau is an exception to this rule. She has just arrived from Galicia, and wears the coiffure generally adopted by the Jewesses of that province. By the side of the important-looking tall Suisse who is to be found in full livery standing of an afternoon and evening under the portecochères of the great mansions on the Ring, there is one of her compatriots, with his long coat and corkscrew ringlets, the like of whom is frequently to be met hovering round the Bourse. Within a month after his first appearance in Vienna he will have cut his beard, combed out his ringlets, and put on civilised attire; and in another six weeks will most likely be driving down the Haupt-allée in his carriage and pair, director of a new bubble company. The young lady at the Trinkhalle affords another striking instance of the great development of the trade in false hair in Vienna. That chignon, *mein Fraulein*, has, undoubtedly, been bought of the *Haarkrüusler* round the corner, who announces *Frisir und Rasir für Damen und Herren* in large gold letters. Observe, too, the coquettish way in which the front hair is cut and allowed to droop over the forehead, and the piquant manner in which the dainty fichu is arranged. These Trinkhalles are almost all situated on the Ring, and in this hot summer weather are, doubtless, a great boon to promenaders, who object to be perpetually imbibing Pilsner or lager beer, and resort to the refreshing syrups which this young lady dispenses. In the group above we have specimens of the Viennese carter and his steed, the latter wearing a picturesque but weighty leather collar, bedecked with brass ornaments with Oriental profusion. Then there is the cavalry officer in spectacles, with protruding under lip and moustache, and whiskers à la Franz Joseph—a type of the Austrian military man, although just now the mutton-chop shaped cheek appendage is in some degree superseded in the service by a short beard, cut so as not to hide the gold or silver stars worked in the collar, which indicate the military rank.

But few dogs are to be seen running about in the Vienna streets, for, like the pig once observed on the banks of the Danube, they are kept in harness all day long, being employed in drawing about little, but often very heavily-laden, carts. It is a common thing to see one of these large, sturdy animals harnessed on one side of the shaft, while on the other is a lad, and not unfrequently a woman—the pair toiling along with a load quite as heavy as many a Viennese horse has to draw. The subject of the little children going to school speaks for itself; so we will pass at once to the dandy, who is to be met in perfection, unless he has gone for carriage exercise to the Prater, sauntering up and down the Graben or the Kärnthner Ring, while many a smart uniform and many a jaunty little bonnet pass to and fro. He fondly imagines himself to be dressed out in the "Englische mode," and, escorted by his dog, whom he shears in the fashionable style, with a gigantic meerschaum pipe between his lips, and with a cane, which he carries handle downwards in his yellow-gloved hand, passes along with as conceited an air as if he were the Lord of Creation.

The ambulating Jewish hawkers constitute one of the greatest nuisances of Vienna. They principally frequent the hotels, cafés, and restaurants of the Praterstrasse and Taborstrasse, but do not at times disdain those of the Ring. These descendants of Abraham offer cheap jewellery, purses, knives, pipes, and cigar-holders to the customers thronging these establishments, and pester them to purchase one or another of their wares. They generally have a bland but cunning smile upon their features, and pay but little attention to the epithets to which bothered customers give vent when, one after another, they exhibit them their wares and importune them to buy such "a nice black necktie" or such "charming sleeve-links" for the trifle of fifty kreutzers.

A movement has been set on foot among the mayors of England for entertaining the Lord Mayor of London in the Guildhall at York, as a recognition of his Lordship's hospitality and generally high character.

The Scotch Fishery Board has issued its report for 1872. The number of boats employed during the year is stated to have been 15,232, manned by 46,178 fishermen, and the value of the total catch £977,293. The east-coast fisheries generally show expansion and development, while there was a falling off in those of the west coast in 1872.

The regulation respecting letters containing coin is extended by an order of the Postmaster-General—which will take effect on Aug. 1—to all inland letters and packets, not duly tendered for registration, which unquestionably contain bank-notes, postage stamps, jewellery, or watches. Any such letters will therefore be subject to a double registration-fee of 8d.

Numerous candidates aspire to the representation of Greenwich. Sir John Bennett has issued his address as an Independent Liberal. A meeting was held at Lichfield, yesterday week, at which Mr. S. C. Allsopp, of Burton-on-Trent, was selected as the Conservative candidate for East Staffordshire. Mr. Jaffray, the Liberal candidate, has issued his address.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The first performance this season of "L'Etoile du Nord," yesterday (Friday) week, occurred too late for notice until now. The cast was, in all essential respects, the same as that of last year, including the all-important features of Madame Patti's Caterina and M. Faure's Pietro, each of which was characterised by all the excellence of past occasions. Again the prima donna was seen and heard in one of her best characters. The charm and brilliancy of her singing have probably never been more admirably manifested than on this occasion; among the many instances of which may be cited her exquisite delivery of the quaint couplets "Il Cappel" and the characteristic gipsy rondo, the pathos with which the prayer at the close of the first act was given, the alternate vivacity and despair in the music of the camp-scene, and the dazzling climax afforded by the wondrous execution of the final bravura with two flutes obligati. M. Faure's Peter was another repetition of an excellent performance, both in singing and acting, particularly in the tent-scene, in which the drinking-song was a special feature, another having been the delivery of the romance "O lieti di" in the last act. The cast was almost identical in other respects with that of former occasions—having included Madame Sinico as Prascovia, Signor Bettini as Danilowitz, Signor Ciampi as Gritzenko; other parts having been filled by Mdle. Sassi, Madame Démerie-Lablache, and Signori Edardi, Capponi, Tagliafico, Raguer, Manfredi, and Rossi.

The scenic and stage arrangements, especially in the camp-scene, were again characterised by that elaborate splendour which is peculiar to this theatre; and the performance throughout was one of the most complete and satisfactory of the season.

The performances of this week, with which the season terminates, have consisted of "Les Huguenots," on Monday; "Un Ballo in Maschera," on Tuesday; a miscellaneous evening concert, on Wednesday; "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," on Thursday; "Lucia di Lammermoor" having been announced for last night, and "L'Etoile du Nord" for to-night (Saturday).

The opera of Tuesday brought forward another of the new singers promised in Mr. Gye's prospectus, Mdle. Pezzotta, whose performance as Amelia displayed considerable musical intelligence and dramatic perception, especially in the scena at the commencement of the third act, in which the lady was much and deservedly applauded. Some excess of tremolo was doubtless owing to the nervousness of a first appearance. The cast of the opera in other respects was the same as that of a recent occasion.

It was on April 1 that Mr. Gye commenced his season of 1873, which has not been a very eventful one as regards the production of works, and is chiefly remarkable for having brought forward a larger number of new singers than usual. Of these, several will doubtless be heard here again, with a renewal of the success which they deservedly obtained, Signor Pavani and M. Maurel being among the most important of recent acquisitions. Others, of more or less merit, who joined the company this year, whose names are not incidentally mentioned above, were Madame Paoli, Mdles. D'Angeri, Fossa, and Trisolini, and Signori Montanaro and Nannetti.

Most of the established favourites of past seasons have reappeared. Some are named in the preceding portion of this notice; others are Mdles. Albani and Scalchi, Madame Monbelli, and Signori Nicolini, Cotogni, Graziani, and Bagagiolo. The débutantes of last year, Mesdames Saar and Smeroschi, were also heard again, as were (in subordinate characters) several who have been longer associated with the establishment—Mdle. Corsi, Madame Dell' Anese, and Signori Marino and Fallar.

One great artist and popular favourite, however—Madame Lucca—whose name appears in the prospectus, did not return, and her absence was occasionally felt as a loss in romantic and tragic opera.

As at the Drury-Lane establishment, several works promised have not been produced, owing, doubtless, here, as there, to contingencies which were not evident when the prospectus was issued. Neither the production of Puccini's new opera, "I Promessi Sposi," nor the revival of Verdi's "Louisa Miller" and Rossini's "Mosé" has taken place. Against this, however, we have to set the facts of the fulfilment of the promised performances of Verdi's "Ernani," and of a version of Auber's "Les Diamans de la Couronne," both for the first time in the Royal Italian opera-house.

Signor Vianesi has fulfilled the larger share of the duties of conductor and musical director, Signor Bevilacqua having occasionally officiated in those capacities. The scenic and stage arrangements have continued to display that exceptional splendour and completeness which were owing to the long supervision of the late Mr. Augustus Harris, whose death, a few weeks after the opening night, attaches a melancholy remembrance to the season of 1873.

Italian opera at both our London establishments is now over for a while; and the next prominent musical event will be the commencement of promenade concerts at Covent Garden Theatre, on Aug. 16, under the direction of M. Rivière.

This year's summer concerts at the Crystal Palace—suspended during the continuance of the national music meetings there—were resumed on Saturday last, when the sixth of the series took place, and included various interesting, although familiar, performances by some of the principal artists of her Majesty's Opera and the Crystal Palace band and choir, conducted by Mr. Manns.

Of the annual concert of the students of the Royal Academy of Music—held to-day (Saturday)—we must speak next week.

The detailed programme of the Hereford festival (just issued) shows that the performances will commence on Sept. 9, with "Elijah;" the next morning's performance being devoted to Handel's "Jephthah" and Rossini's "Stabat Mater," also to be given in the cathedral; where, on the same evening, "St. Paul" is to be performed. On Thursday morning Sir F. A. Gore Ouseley's new oratorio, "Hagar," is to be produced, followed by a portion of Spohr's symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne," the same composer's cantata, "The Christian's Prayer," and Handel's Chandos Anthem, "O praise the Lord with one consent." Friday morning will be, as usual, devoted to a performance of "The Messiah." Miscellaneous evening concerts, with orchestra, will be given in the Shirehall on Tuesday and Thursday, and a supplemental chamber concert on Friday evening. The principal singers engaged are Mdles. Titiens and Bartkowska, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Misses E. Wynne and Enriquez, Mr. Cummings, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Santley, and Signor Agnesi. Mr. Townshend Smith, organist of Hereford Cathedral, will conduct, as usual.

At a meeting of the committee of the Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival, held at the Midland Institute, on Tuesday, a report of the Orchestral Committee was presented, in which it was stated that the arrangements for the forthcoming festival were progressing favourably, and that the following artists had been engaged:—Soprani, Mdle. Titiens, Madame Lemmens-

Sherrington, and Mdle. Albani; contralti, Madame Patey and Madame Trebelli-Bettini; tenori, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. W. H. Cummings; bassi, Mr. Santley and Signor Foli.

## THEATRES.

The benefit on Saturday at the Lyceum of Mr. Henry Irving was such as to show the estimation in which that gentleman is held by the theatrical public. The house was a bumper, and his reappearance as Mathias in "The Bells" was hailed with acclamation. Nor was his reception as Charles I. less demonstrative. Such, indeed, was the enthusiasm that the favourite actor was summoned seven times before the curtain. At last, he had to address the audience, which he did in a brief and appropriate speech. We may now regard the reputation of Mr. Irving as fixed, and we hope that it may be used for the elevation of the drama as well as for his own profit.

Having entered upon a second lease of Drury-lane Theatre, Mr. F. B. Chatterton has resolved to open the season on Sept. 20, when "Antony and Cleopatra" will be produced, in an abridged form, as a grand spectacular play. The magnificent scenes with which it is his purpose to illustrate the play will employ the pencil of that eminent artist Mr. William Beverley, and will comprise a View of Ancient Rome, with a grand celebration in honour of Antony and Octavia; the Naval Battle of Actium, between the Roman and Egyptian Galleys; the Temple of Isis; and a realisation of the gorgeous spectacle of Cleopatra in her Barge.

The annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, was held, last Saturday, in the saloon of the theatre—Mr. Arden in the chair. Mr. Fladgate, the secretary, read the report of the committee, which stated that, the old lease granted to Mr. Chatterton having expired, the covenants in the lease had been revised, and a new lease had been granted to him for a period of five years, at an annual rental of £6500. The total income for the past year, including the balance of £1170 and £5000 for rent, had been £8583 2s.; and the total expenditure, including the payment of £2600 to the trustees of the new renters and £1366 for four quarters' rent to the Duke of Bedford, amounted to £7055. Mr. Marsh Nelson, architect of the theatre, then read his report, which, having reference to the generally satisfactory condition of the building, detailed at some length the precautions which had been taken against fire. Sir George Armytage moved the adoption of the reports, and Captain Thorpe seconded the resolution, which, after some remarks in support from Sir Mordaunt Wells, was unanimously adopted. Sir G. Armytage, Mr. Lawrie, Sir E. Taylor, Mr. Pyelich, Sir Mordaunt Wells, and Mr. Hicks were then elected as members of the general committee.

Mr. Tom Taylor has constructed a new play on the story of Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning-jenny, which has been acted at Leeds and Manchester with success. The accounts which have reached us of its merits are highly favourable.

We can speak well of "the great American lecturer," as Mr. Hardy Gillard delights to call himself, who is now exhibiting a remarkable panorama at the St. James's Great Hall, representing the Great Pacific Railway from New York to California. These three greatnesses have each specialties which might furnish our readers with an extra column, had we space to dilate on their characteristics and their history. The railway, we may mention, is a really wonderful work, and one which will exercise much influence on the traffic with China and Japan. It takes the traveller through an immense variety of regions, and surmounts innumerable perils; through places where there are eternal snows, exceeding high mountains, terrible precipices, and extinct volcanoes; including colossal tunnels and the Falls of Niagara, together with an enormous suspension bridge, where the trains are only permitted to travel at the rate of two miles an hour. The grandeur of the scenes passes description. It starts from New York and reaches beyond the gold districts of the Sierra Nevada. The railway has been the product of two companies, and owes much of its success to the late President Lincoln. The lecturer is an able expositor of the mighty work which he exhibits and of the route through which it leads. Both are astounding, and calculated to enlarge the ideas of the spectator.

The Philharmonic is, it appears, to be placed under the direction of Mr. Shepherd, late of the Surrey. It will be reopened at the latter end of September, previous to which it will be redecorated and the arrangements for the convenience of the public improved.

The Moore and Burgess Minstrels are doing well at the Standard, where early in August Miss Bancroft and her company commence a short engagement.

The foundation-stone of an archaeological hall for Alloa, Scotland, was laid on Thursday week.

The Right Hon. G. W. Hunt, M.P., on Thursday week, took part in the ceremony of opening a new cattle market and leather exhibition at Northampton.

The Select Committee on locomotives on roads has reported generally in favour of allowing locomotives to be used on roads, and of relaxing the existing restrictions upon their employment.

Mr. W. S. Allen, M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, preached twice on Sunday at the opening of a new Wesleyan chapel at Devonshire Park, Buxton.

A supplementary Civil Service Estimate for £386,000 has been issued. Amongst the items is a sum of £7000 which is required to meet a portion of the expenses incurred in connection with the visit of the Shah of Persia.

Yesterday week the troops at Aldershot paraded for a sham fight. The attacking force was under the command of Sir Hope Grant, while the defending force was commanded by Major-General Herbert.

The Gazette notifies the approval of M. Lenglet as French Consul-General in London; M. Bellaigue de Burgos as French Consul at Newcastle; and Mr. William H. Shortt as American Consul at Cardiff.

At a meeting, on Thursday week, of the committee of the Yorkshire College of Science, it was resolved to appoint a committee to prepare a provisional scheme for establishing a professorship of textile fabrics, in accordance with the proposal of the Clothworkers' Company.

The inquest on the late Bishop of Winchester was held on Monday, at Abinger Hall, to which the body had been removed after the accident. Lord Granville and his groom, George Sheard, the only eye-witnesses of the unhappy occurrence, stated that the horse was going at a very slow canter—six or seven miles an hour—and that he had never stumbled before. Mr. Furnivall, the surgeon who had been called in on Saturday night, deposed that the cause of death was dislocation of the neck. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."





A. Entrance to River Beyah. B. Castle of Elmina. C. H.M.S. Druid. D. Argus. E. Decoy. F. Fishermen's Village. G. Loyal Town of Elmina. H. King's Town (hostile). I. Redoubt. K. Place where Natives Escaped. L. Mangroves. M. Fetish Grove.

THE ASHANTEE WAR: PLAN OF THE ATTACK ON ELMINA.



ASHANTEE WAR-DANCE.



THE KING OF ASHANTEE AND HIS EXECUTIONERS.



## BY THE WAY.

Summer has come upon us with a panther bound, and it is difficult to say whether those who are prostrated are more to be envied than those who are irritated. Happiest is the man who owes no duties to anybody but himself, and discharges his single obligation *sub tegmine fagi* with a book dull enough to allow him to take study mildly, and, it may be, with some cooled creature-comfort within reach. But such ease is allotted to but few. London, as yet, is by no means "a place where it is always afternoon" for the Lotophagi. Society sternly summons its votaries to the hot dinner and the crowded "evening." But the end is at hand, Mr. Gladstone permits us to count the remaining days of the Session, and to-night is the last opera performance. Visions of weed-hung rocks come upon the mind, and the sea-splash is heard in dreams. The weather is too hot for any particular display of gushing philanthropy, but in a general way we all feel good-naturedly towards one another, except when any sort of exertion is required; and we are ready to hope, without taking much pains to express our hope, that the season has been reasonably satisfactory to everybody in whom we profess any interest. Government have not done anything exciting, for which we tender their sincere thanks. Politics have been very gentle, like Horace Walpole's earthquake, that was so tame it might be stroked. Theologians have been uncomfortable, and must be dealt with when the weather permits. The Fine Arts have been stagnant, and we have had no pictures and no music to make talk; and the single great statue of the year is going to India. As for poetry, it is not made now, and no book has come out since "Middemarch." But the world has gone on very well, and the lists of marriages suggest an enormous quantity of possible domestic happiness. But whether people have succeeded or failed in their social campaign, it is over. "To-morrow to fresh fields and pastures new."

Monsignor Capel is one of the ablest of Catholic divines; and therefore, when he addresses to his hearers an argument which can be called so only by an extraordinary stretch of courtesy, we may assume that he knows his audience, and remembers a text about pearls. In advocating Confession, the other day, he urged that it was practised in England by men of whom we were proud, and that confession had been in use when the Great Charter was extorted from King John. No doubt; and when a good many other things were done which Monsignor Capel would not so highly approve. For instance, it was in use when certain knights were performing a sacrifice in Canterbury Cathedral, one about which Mr. Whalley desires to lecture. It was in use when we lost Normandy, and when we were defeated at Bannockburn, and when we were deprived of all our French conquests, and all through the wars of the Roses, and when a King, who had, no doubt, confessed the same day, sold the sovereignty of France. So that the "noble rite" by no means kept us out of crimes or disgraces. In fact, confession implies that there has been something wrong, for people who are what Donna Julia asserted herself to Don Alfonso to be have small need of confession. There may be arguments in its favour, but we do not think that such an argument as that of Monsignor Capel will add many to the friends of the 480 of Lord Shaftesbury's "priests of Baal" who have asked the Primates to introduce the rite into the Protestant Church.

The Ashantee question may remind "readers of books"—of whom there are, perhaps, fewer than is supposed—that in 1819 Sydney Smith contributed to the *Edinburgh Review* an interesting, and of course a witty, article on the mission to Ashantee. The paper contains a great deal of information about the country and its inhabitants. The superstition and cruelty of the latter are revolting, and an account which the reviewer extracts of a great funeral at which human sacrifices were offered would be considered almost sensational in an American paper. On the death of the then King's mother he butchered not fewer than 3000 victims, and on his own death the number would be doubled. The funeral rites of a great captain were repeated weekly for three months, and 200 persons were slain each time, or 2400 in all. The mode in which death is inflicted is ghastly, but somewhat more merciful than could be expected. The King was a great fighter, and the clergyman characteristically sums up to this effect:—"Nothing in this world is created in vain. Lions, tigers, conquerors, have their use. A common interest must be created among tribes, and this can only be the result of order, which must be accomplished by a conqueror. We sympathise, therefore, with the victims of the King of Ashantee, and feel ourselves, for the first time, in love with military glory. The ex-Emperor of the French (Napoleon I.) would in Ashantee be an eminent benefactor to the human race."

While we are thinking of our own holidays, we may afford to spare a minute, and perhaps something else, towards the holidays of those whose few enjoyments depend solely on the will and the good nature of others—we mean the poor children of the low neighbourhoods. We believe that there has been a good deal of doubt on the part of the charitable as to whether the right sort of little persons benefit by the subscriptions given for children's holidays. We have reason to assert that such doubt is needless, and that the "day in the fields" is in almost every case afforded to those who would have no earthly chance of breathing fresh air but for their benefactors. We believe, also, that the work is done as frugally as possible, and that thus the greatest number of poor children get their "out." Without urging that any more good is done in this way than the giving extraordinary, almost superhuman, delight to masses of children, we may submit that in a utilitarian age this negation should be a sort of recommendation to folk who desire that children should be children as long as possible. The moral is that a score of appeals are in every day's newspaper, and nobody can go wrong, let him send his sovereign to whichever fund he happens to notice first.

The inferior classes of Dundee seem objectionable. It was only the other day that the servant-girls there were on strike, or something like it, because Scottish mistresses' ideas as to their domestics' duty are a little more rigid than the latter like. Later, we heard that there was a cab strike at Dundee because the authorities insisted on the vehicles bearing a number. That English cab-folk have submitted to this frightful and feudal tyranny without a murmur shows the inferiority of our race and its fitness to be vassals and serfs; but perhaps the Scotch lesson will shame our cabmen into resistance. We own that we do not in the least comprehend the Dundee objection to the numbering, which is the only chance a "fare" has of identifying a carriage whose driver has insulted or cheated him. We cannot suppose that it is desired to remove such a remedy; nor can we suppose that a Scotch cabowner has such a delicate taste in aesthetics that his refined eye revolts against the imaginary spectacle of a number-plate on the back of his cab. In fact, we are wholly in the dark as to the real cause of the revolt; and we are not greatly concerned on the subject. Let Scotland mind her own cabs, which are for the most part far superior to our own. We have plenty to do to keep our London drivers in any sort of order; nor do we wholly succeed. The other night

a hansom cab drew up at a club-door, and a gentleman got in. Another hansom-driver fancied that the call had been to him, and he cut across in front of the first, hurting the horse and using foul language. But the traveller was in haste, and drove on. The ruffian followed the first vehicle up Regent-street, still using bad words and occasionally slashing at his rival's horse. Then, when the enraged "fare" suddenly caused a stoppage, and sprang out to take the enemy's number, he lashed his own horse violently and escaped. Had there been largely-painted figures on his cab, he would now be in prison. But perhaps all the drivers in Dundee are virtuous, self-restraining, pious men.

## THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Our last week's Paper contained two Illustrations, from sketches by naval officers on the spot, of the smart action at Elmina, near Cape Coast Castle, on the 13th ult., when the hostile portion of the town, being in league with the invading Ashantee army, was bombarded and destroyed by the British forces, and the attack of the Ashantees on a position held by some of our Royal Marines, sailors, and negro troops or armed police, was repelled with severe loss to the assailants. We now present an Illustration, from a sketch by Mr. W. Read, engineer of the gun-boat Decoy, showing the boats of the combined squadron off Elmina starting to go up the river Beyah to the town, at half-past four in the morning, under the command of Captain Freemantle, of H.M.S. Barracouta, who shared with Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, of the Royal Marine Artillery, the conduct of this action. The boat flotilla was piloted through the surf of the shore and up the river by an officer who has an accurate knowledge of this coast, Lieutenant-Commander Hext, of the Decoy. It consisted of four paddle-box boats, armed with 20-pounder breech-loading guns on swivels; eight cutters with rocket apparatus, and one cutter with a 7-pounder gun; two pinnaces, with rocket apparatus; five whale-boats, to serve as despatch-boats; and one jolly-boat. The starting signal was given by firing a rocket from the Decoy, as represented in the sketch engraved.

Another Illustration now put before our readers affords a general view of the entire locality, from the sea outside the mouth of the Beyah, up that river beyond the disloyal "King's Quarter" of the town, to the mangrove swamps into which the fugitives escaped, with the boats in the river, opposite the town, throwing in plenty of shot, shell, and rockets. The three vessels anchored outside, which appear behind and to the left hand in this view, are the gun-boat Decoy, the Argus, and the Druid. The Castle of St. George of Elmina, an old Dutch fortress lately ceded to Great Britain, is seen with the Union Jack on its lofty tower flagstaff, upon the shore between the town and the open sea. A few fishermen's huts and canoes lie upon the beach, under the walls of the castle. In the foreground, on a small piece of land joined to the castle and main town of Elmina by a causeway, are the houses of the commercial and friendly part of Elmina, which, of course, did not suffer by the bombardment. The so-called "King's Quarter," or rebellious native town, whose chiefs, it was thought, had traitorously seceded to the King of Ashantee, covers the long strip of ground that extends across the middle of this view, as far as the small redoubt shown behind to the right hand. In the front foreground, on the near side of the water, are the tops of some trees belonging to a sacred fetish-grove. We have to thank Commander Luxmoore, of H.M.S. Argus, for the sketch he has sent us. It shows the commencement of the brief bombardment, at half-past twelve at noon.

The native population of Elmina, the Fantees, and others dwelling on this part of the Gold Coast, are of kindred race with the Ashantee nation, whose formidable kingdom is situated forty or fifty miles inland. Dahomey is the bordering kingdom westward. Some types of this negro race are represented in the two groups of figures drawn from photographs by Mr. J. P. Decker, with which we have been furnished by Mr. J. A. Sketchly, of Whydah. The King of Ashantee sits with the headsman at his right hand and the official poisoner at his left; the former has his face whitened to look terrible; the latter bears a bag of deadly drugs. Whether the Fantees and neighbouring tribes should be reckoned as belonging to Ashantee is precisely the question at issue in the present war. The Dutch, till very recently possessing the Castle of Elmina, compromised this question by paying a yearly tribute of £50 to the Ashantee King, as suzerain of that territory, which the British Government has refused to continue; hence the Ashantee invasion of the seaward country, supposed to be more or less under British protection. It is not the first or the second time that a similar conflict has broken out, as it did in 1807, at Annamaboe; again, repeatedly, from 1819 to 1826, including a severe defeat of the British forces under Sir Charles McCarthy, in 1824; and latterly, in 1863, when our troops, sent into the interior by Governor Richard Pine, were forced by the climate and disease to retreat. The kingdom of Ashantee is, perhaps, nearly as large as England and Wales, but much of it is a thick forest, and the eastern part is hilly. Its capital city, the large town of Coomassie, with a population of 60,000, is built on a rocky hill, surrounded by a marsh, or half-stagnant stream, fifty or a hundred yards wide, so that it must be a place of some natural strength. The native houses in this part of Africa have their walls formed of stakes and wattles filled up with clay, and their roofs thatched with palm-leaves; but they are neatly ornamented with carved woodwork and painted plaster. Mohammedan artisans have brought among the Ashantee people a knowledge of many useful practices—weaving cloth, working in gold, iron, and other metals, and making pottery. The Moslem faith, introduced from the northern countries of Africa, seems also to be making progress amidst the heathen of this sequestered land.

The Countess of Loudoun has purchased the estates of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, offered for sale last week, and comprising the lordships of Breedon, Wilton, and Tonge, with the manorial rights, advowsons, &c. The purchase-money was £167,000, exclusive of timber covering about 300 acres, which her Ladyship takes by valuation. These estates adjoin those of the late Marquis of Hastings, at Donnington, to which the Countess succeeded on his death, in 1868.

The annual regatta of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club opened in Belfast Lough, on Friday, the 18th. In the race for the Bangor Challenge Cup, value 100 g., presented by the Earl of Dufferin, Lord Bangor, and R. E. Ward, of Bangor Castle, the Iona cutter, 62 tons, Mr. James Ashbury, H.Y.C., took first place, and accordingly won the cup, together with a purse of 50 sovs. added. The cup is to become the property of any vessel winning it twice in succession; and last year it was carried off by the Vanguard cutter, 60 tons, Mr. W. P. Mullar. In the race for yachts exceeding 20 and not exceeding 40 tons, the Myosotis cutter, 39 tons, T. G. Erke, carried off the first prize; and the Britannia cutter, 40 tons, Captain Hartwell, the second. A 20-ton race was won by the Lizzie cutter, Mr. E. Stokes; and a 10-ton race by the Naiad cutter, Mr. T. Littledale.

## NEW BOOKS.

## AMONG THE NOVELISTS.

The quiet and steady progress of Miss Thackeray's "Old Kensington" story, in the *Cornhill Magazine*, was frequently noticed with repeated acknowledgments of the pleasure it was giving to many readers of that periodical. Its republication in one volume (by Smith, Elder, and Co.) is welcome to all readers of pure taste who like a novel that is true to the ends and aims as well as to the ordinary ways of sober English domestic life, cheered and hallowed by the spirit of womanly kindness, but lighted up by such fine broad gleams of humorous sagacity, that we are constantly reminded of Miss Thackeray's father. Indeed, we shall never think of Kensington, "the Old Court Suburb," as it was some twenty or thirty years ago, without being reminded of him; so that, in common with thousands who cherish equally the creations of his genius and the influence of his frank manliness upon this generation, we are gratified by his daughter's graceful token of filial regard, in choosing for the title of her last story the name of that place where he loved to dwell. Change has latterly been too busy with the old familiar features of Kensington, as with other suburbs of London; and we should look in vain for the Church House, in which Lady Sarah Francis received her little niece, Dolly Vanborough, on her arrival from India; but we could still find the house of Mr. Morgan, the curate, if not in Old-street, at least in Young-street, where the authoress herself lived as a child. But the persons are far more interesting than the places of this story; and Dolly Vanborough, a perfect study of feminine character, is one whose acquaintance it is worth while to make. Her good aunt, Lady Sarah, deserves the next place in our regard; but all the female parts are skillfully and truthfully presented. Rhoda is naturally selfish and shy; Mrs. Palmer, the mother of George and Dolly Vanborough, usurping the rights of her sister-in-law, and tyrannising over those who pity her affected sorrows, is just such a woman as we have all known. The men of the story, Frank Raban, George Vanborough, and Robert Henley, are not so altogether real and substantial; and Raban, who is meant to be the strongest and deepest character, is the least impressive. But there is enough merit in "Old Kensington" to sustain Miss Thackeray's high reputation.

A curious picture of life is exhibited in *He Cometh Not She Said*, by Annie Thomas (Mrs. Pender Cudlip), published by Chapman and Hall. How a woman's head may be completely turned by the attention of a handsome scamp has, through the assistance of the novelists, long been known; but hitherto it had probably never occurred to any novelist to illustrate the fact by so wholesale a collection of infatuated women. For nearly every woman, no matter what her age may be, who comes near the contemptible Adonis is represented as acknowledging his influence, melting in his presence as wax before the fire, and being quite ready, if she be unmarried, to place herself and her fortune at his disposal. The general run of novels, if they contain a handsome scamp and an infatuated woman at all, are usually so arranged that the infatuation is confined to one victim, who has gone so far that retreat, before her eyes are opened, is impossible, and who, consequently, arouses the commiseration both of the reader and of such characters in the novel as have discovered the beautiful demon's cloven hoof; but in the story under consideration there is absolutely no excuse, except a want of common-sense and a moth-like helplessness, for the chief victim, whilst the other subordinate and temporary victims are apparently considered to have done only what was to be expected of them, both when they succumb to the conquering hero's physical charms, and when they express the mildest possible disapprobation of such a handsome darling's dishonourable practices. One would say that the novel is a satire upon women; and that the satire is the more severe because it is so subtly concealed that a simple soul might not suspect any snake in the grass, but read on in the ingenuous belief of reading what is a true, or is intended by the writer to be a true, reproduction upon paper of living, moving, ordinary society. The plot is of the simplest kind: there are two Philips, cousins, one good and the other evil; the evil personates the good, for the sake of winning a very nice girl with two thousand a year, and succeeds to a certain extent; but, before things have gone too far, in comes poetical justice and prevents irreparable mischief; the good Philip is rewarded with the hand of the wealthy maiden, and the evil one marries a woman who is calculated to make his life a burden. So far so good, but the "victim" is ruthlessly drowned.

The "evil, fascinating, reckless man," hard as is the work he has done for countless writers of romance, is once more pressed into service as the hero of *Willing to Die*, by J. Sheridan Le Fanu (Hurst and Blackett). Moreover, Jesuits or quasi-Jesuits appear upon the scene; and whenever such gentry are so artistically handled as they are in the present instance, there is always good sport, and amazing interest is created. The incidents, too, are of the exciting sort: there are a shipwreck, a duel (without seconds), a suicide, a clandestine marriage, a murder attempted by a young lady with a dagger, an example of the way in which Mother Church, by means of her Jesuitical priests, robs her daughters upon their deathbeds, and a case of a will purloined and burnt. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the biter is bit, or, rather, that the burner is burned, not literally, but figuratively. It is hardly necessary to mention, when the author's name has been given, that surprises are frequent and ingeniously contrived; or that readers must not expect affairs to be conducted with the strictest regard for probability and conventionality. Nearly every character has points sufficient to attract and to fix the attention, if not the sympathies; and the three volumes are, from beginning to end, eminently readable. It is to be regretted that the heroine should be left at the last in a state of spinsterhood at more than forty years of age; but, as she may, for all that appears to the contrary, be still living, fortune-hunting bachelors and widowers, begging-letter impostors, advertising supplicants for subscriptions, and all persons of that description, will perhaps be glad to be informed that she has come in for a large sum of money, which she hardly knows what to do with.

A man with eyes like "wet violets"—such, perhaps, as Roger Tichborne were when he joined the Carabiniers—is the hero of *Hidden Perils*, by Mary Cecil Hay (Hurst and Blackett); and the ocular peculiarity is so often obtruded upon the reader's notice that a feeling of provocation is not unlikely to be aroused, and followed by an ardent desire that some one amongst the personages who figure in the novel would try the effect of a little pugilistic science upon those aggravating eyes. And, indeed, the desire is very nearly gratified; for the possessor of the eyes receives, before his career is over, a tremendous blow on the temple, administered with the most philanthropic intentions by his dearest and most devoted friend. The story begins in a very pretty and original manner, and promises to be, in respect both of characters and of incidents, unusually fresh, bold, exhilarating, and attractive. Nor is the promise altogether unfulfilled; although, by reason of the disproportionate space



allotted to subordinate characters, to mere trifles, and to by-play, and for want of compact construction, the attention has a tendency to flag. The novel is most remarkable for an almost total absence of moral perception. The characters whom we are evidently intended to love and esteem are afflicted with a distressing moral obliquity. They do not break the seventh commandment, or anything of that kind, for there is nothing like vulgar immorality (unless it be just faintly insinuated in one case) throughout the tale; but they behave in a manner which shows an ingenuous ignorance or disregard of the principles whereon social security depends. The peerless hero is engaged to one of two sisters, makes love to the other, and, being affectionately declined rather than sternly rebuked, marries the former, soon loses her by death, and, at the risk of "cutting out" his own best friend, again "proposes" to the surviving sister, and suggests, without success but without severe reproof, that they shall defy a law which they cannot get repealed. The peerless hero, again, commits downright murder; and his affectionate friends are represented as behaving rather commendably than otherwise when they become accessories after the fact and save him from justice by what is scarcely distinguishable from sheer perjury. As for the clergyman who shows his disapproval of a fair accessory's behaviour by refusing her the sacrament, it is plain that, if he knew enough to take so extreme a measure, he, too, most heinously neglected his duty towards the community; and he might with advantage have been left out of the business; for the little piece of religion of which he is the centre will shock some readers' sense of propriety, and present an appearance of having been pitchforked in for an unworthy purpose. It is much to be regretted that a story with so many charming characters, charmingly sketched, up to a certain point, should seem to propound, without implied dissent, a questionable system of ethics, and should, so far as the tragic element is concerned, culminate in a clumsily contrived and ludicrous catastrophe; for it is impossible not to laugh when the ingenious doctor conceives the happy idea of stunning his dear friend with one amicable but terrific blow on the temple.

Upon an old and tolerably well known anecdote, relating how an old curmudgeon, not having, or not caring to know that he had, any near kinsfolk, was struck with the unexpected kindness shown to him on a journey by a young man, a total stranger, and was moved to inquire who and what the young man was, and to leave that young man a large fortune, is founded the former and longer of two stories entitled *Oliver Beaumont and Lord Latimer*, by Lady Emily Ponsonby (Hurst and Blackett). It is a good, plain, straightforward, sufficiently well written story; and it is so very unexceptionable in tone and so highly moral, nay religious, in tendency, that it is quite fit to be read by the most straight-laced persons, on a Sunday. The old curmudgeon's heir leaves a will which, even if it would legally stand (of which the writer herself expresses some doubt), is foolish to the superlative degree; but one cannot find fault with the foolishness of the will, seeing that a very pleasant and readable tale hangs thereby. The young ladies to whom the reader is introduced are, almost one and all, of such a description that, if they were only to be met with in real life, they would make "a little heaven below;" and the gentlemen, both old and young, are nearly all such as Diogenes, when he went about with his lantern, would have been agreeably surprised to encounter. The latter of the two stories might be called "a study of a noble lord." The "noble lord" has been so brought up from his very childhood that he at a very early age, to use a somewhat vulgar but very expressive phrase, "considers himself everybody;" and, what is more, nine persons out of ten who come in contact with him appear to appraise him as highly as he appraises himself. In fact, to adopt the language used by the writer of the story, there was a "conspiracy to ruin an immortal soul;" and, at any rate, the conspiracy produced a mortal man of a kind scarcely tolerable in a free and independent country. The way in which he chooses a wife reminds one rather of the traffic carried on in certain Oriental markets than of the customs supposed to prevail amongst the proud Britons, who never will be slaves; and the easy manner in which a sweet young lady of seventeen, whose prophetic soul is probably full of diamonds, allows herself, with only a few days' notice, to be added to the noble lord's other furniture, is enough to make one's blood boil. He puts her under discipline, and the consequence is that, when she sees a great deal of a really natural young man, made of real flesh and blood and unspoilt by any "conspiracy," she finds that she, too, is flesh and blood, and—well, no harm comes of it, beyond a brain fever, which is followed by the happiest results, including a complete transformation of the "noble lord." The story is told in excellent style and at appropriately and considerably moderate length.

Almost as liberally as cayenne pepper is sprinkled over devilled whitebait, particles of "foreign lingo" are scattered over the pages of *Wild Georgie*, by Jean Middlemass (Hurst and Blackett), which is a lively, well-written, somewhat highly-seasoned novel, having for its heroine a "girl of the period." The heroine, who is quite an extreme case of the "girl of the period," is, in many respects, attractive and lovable; she is pretty, clever, and, at bottom, innocent, ingenuous, and affectionate, though she is flippant, rude, and fast. She has a heart, and she, unfortunately, bestows it upon a man who is only redeemed from perfect scoundrelism by the fact that he tells her he is a scoundrel, and warns her against taking him for her husband; but she is deaf to his admonitions, and, when he convinces her that he has not committed murder, the only little irregularity to which she appears to have any strong objection, she is quite anxious to become his wife, and to share the vicissitudes to which a swindler, as she well knows him to be—and a thorough rascal, as she might reasonably conclude him to be—is, even in the imperfectly moral condition of our modern society, daily exposed. The great plague of her life is a diabolical but fascinating woman, of a type not unknown to readers of novels, who is a cardsharp by vocation, and the fact of whose being half French and half English, and of her having a faithful French servant, created a little in the likeness of the famous Dagobert in the "Wandering Jew" (bar the high sense of honour), accounts for the intersprinkling, already alluded to, of French phrases. An old German is introduced, chiefly, it would seem, for the purpose of giving a Teutonic colour to certain portions of the dialogue. As for the extremely worthy gentleman, possessed of rank and riches, upon whom the heroine, left a widow through a duel fought without seconds, is ultimately foisted, he certainly deserved a better fate; for a swindler's widow, however sprightly and beautiful—it being borne in mind that she knowingly and wilfully became a swindler's wife—was totally unworthy of Sir Henry Wilbraham. There is a very pleasant, fresh, idyllic episode relating to the married life of an Arcadian young couple; and, whatever may be thought about the profit to be derived from the perusal of such a novel, it is certainly brisk enough, clever enough, exciting enough, and amusing enough, to give no little pleasure.

Whoever enters into affectionate competition with any departed relative illustrious in literature has so much expecta-

tion to satisfy and so much prejudice to encounter that there are long odds against any but a gradually, stubbornly, and laboriously attained success; still it cannot be denied that considerable promise is shown in *Bressant*, by Julian Hawthorne (Henry S. King and Co.). One great charm of the book for English readers is the new world revealed to them. No doubt Transatlantic life, what with the increase of travelling and the multiplication of printed works, has become, so far especially as the two extremes, the great civilised cities and the wild prairies, are concerned, tolerably familiar to most of us; but there can be only a few to whom Professor Valeon and his two daughters and the theological student, gigantic but deaf, and the mysterious Abbie, and the village in which Abbie keeps boarders, and the habits, manners, and customs of that village, to say nothing of the natural features of the surrounding country, will not appear in the interesting guise of refreshing novelty. And then the author treats those human passions and that never-to-be-exhausted story, which are as old as the hills, in a decidedly original if not an altogether unexceptionable manner. Anything prettier than the earlier sketches of the Professor and his two daughters has seldom been done with pen and paper; and anything more strange and grotesque than the way in which the deaf giant wooes and wins both Cornelia, with her physical beauty, and Sophie, with her spiritual loveliness, has seldom been imagined since one-eyed Polyphemus told his gruff tale of heartache to Galatea. There is the stamp of a true Hawthorne in the quiet humour, the pre-Raphaelite minuteness of description, and the analysis of physiological and psychological properties; and, if only the second volume had been up to the mark of the first, the transmission of hereditary talent would have been in one more instance remarkably confirmed.

Patchwork is not necessarily uninteresting, as is proved by *Residence at the Court of London*, by Richard Rush, Third Edition, Edited, with Occasional Notes, by his Son, Benjamin Rush, &c. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.); but that the volume deserves in some degree to be called patchwork may be demonstrated by the statement of a few facts. First of all there is a letter addressed by Mr. Benjamin Rush to Mr. Charles Francis Adams, late Minister of the United States at the Court of London; then there is a "preface to the third edition;" afterwards comes an "addendum to preface to third edition;" this is succeeded by some remarks offered by Mr. Richard Rush "to the reader;" at length there is an actual commencement of the narrative relating to "Residence at the Court of London;" that narrative, ceasing at the 361st page, is followed by an appendix, some thirty pages long; after the appendix are subjoined about a hundred pages of entirely new matter, entitled "A Glance at the Court and Government of Louis Philippe and the French Revolution of 1848;" next to this is an extract, referring to the "character of Mr. Canning," from one of Mr. Richard Rush's "occasional productions;" then comes a "biographical memoir of the author"—i.e., of Mr. Richard Rush; and the whole is wound up with "an alphabetical index." Thus the number of more than six hundred pages is fulfilled, and a volume, formidable in size and embellished by a portrait of Mr. Richard Rush, who has the appearance of a shrewd, urbane, gentleman-like, unmistakable American, is made ready for the application of the paper-knife. Let it be borne in mind, however, that there are more or less sound reasons, which it would be tedious to minutely set forth here, and which a perusal of the volume itself will make perfectly clear, why the form of patchwork should have been adopted, and that the term is used not disparagingly or reproachfully, but merely descriptively, so that readers may have due notice of the style of fare provided for them. Mr. Richard Rush's "Residence at the Court of London" had long been out of print, and had often been inquired after, says the editor, when the idea was conceived of publishing this third edition; and the opportunity was taken of adding the narrative, "published now for the first time on this side of the Atlantic," which refers to "the author's residence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Louis Philippe, with a glance at the French Revolution of 1848, and a subsequent residence in the same capacity at the Government of the Prince President." It has been said by one who was likely to know that "the life of Richard Rush must be nearly the history of his country for half a century," and that "the most continuous portion, however, of Mr. Rush's public life was his representation of America as her Minister in England and France;" and, if so, there can be no doubt about its being worth while to read what impression was made upon such a man, able, discreet, observant, and cultivated as he is described to have been, during his English mission, or such portion of it as is referred to in the volume under consideration, and during his French mission, which allowed him to study France in the momentous days of 1847, 1848, and 1849. Some of the notes which it has seemed good to the editor to furnish—as, for instance, when he repeats (at page 244) the trite story of the unexceptionable manner in which Queen Victoria acquitted herself upon the delivery of her first speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament—are likely to appear gratuitous, to say the least of it, and to excite a feeling of impatience; but others there are of a more acceptable kind.

It is commendable to rescue from oblivion the names and ensamples of such excellent men and women as have from time to time acted in the spirit of him who said, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord," and have given up rank, and riches, and luxury in order to minister to the sick and needy; and for that reason a good word must be said for *Anna, Countess zu Stolberg Wernigerode*, translated from the German of Arnold Wellmer by D. M. P. (Strahan and Co.); otherwise, the style of the volume, somewhat theatrical, pretentious, and fulsome, would be likely to repel quite as many readers as it would attract. The high-born Anna left, at an early age, her ancestral home, and became, first of all, a "sister," and then the "mother," of the "Bethany" at Berlin. She was, in fact, a sort of Prussian Florence Nightingale; though the German lady seems to have been invested with something more of the official character than we are accustomed to associate with our idea of the English lady and her noble services. Countess Anna was born in 1819, and died in 1868; and, so universal was the gratitude she had inspired amongst all families, from the King's to the beggar's, that it was found impossible to comply with her dying wishes, and permit her funeral to be "quite so quiet and unnoticed as she in her humility had desired."

A savour of old jokes and an echo of old songs seem to hang about *Captain O'Shaughnessy's Sporting Career*: an autobiography (Chapman and Hall); but the two volumes are light, dashing, and amusing. The rollicking spirit, of course, predominates, but it is tempered by that sentimentality which is more or less noticeable in all sportsmen, and more in sportsmen of real or fictitious Hibernian origin. Nor is tragedy unrepresented; for there is an account of a fatal duel, and it is wonderfully like other accounts of other fatal duels. It is pleasant to relate that the gallant captain, whose autobiography is recorded, and who did not himself fight the fatal duel, ends his "sporting career" with a honeymoon.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The confirmation under seal of the commissariat of Banff of Robert John Abercromby, the son, David James Abercromby, the brother, and William Cosmo Gordon, the executors nominate of Sir George Samuel Abercromby, Bart., of Birkenbog and Forglan, has just been sealed at the principal registry, London. The personal effects in England, Scotland, and Ireland amount to over £140,000.

The will and codicil of Mr. Samuel Dean, late of No. 18, Camomile-street, City, merchant, and of Cleveland-gardens, were proved, on the 14th inst., by Arthur John Cribb, Rosser Samuel Dean, and Frederick John Dean (the sons), and Charles Frederick Hodson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator leaves to each of his daughters, Ann Bardswell and Jessie Dean, £22,000; to each of his sons, Rosser Samuel Dean and Frederick John Dean, £12,000; to his son Charles Percy Dean certain freehold, copyhold, and leasehold estates and £4000. After payment of some legacies, he gives the residue to his said sons Rosser and Frederick.

The will of the Hon. Mary Windsor Clive, who died, at No. 28, Chapel-street, Park-lane, on June 16, was proved, on the 14th inst., by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. George Herbert Windsor Windsor-Clive, the brother, the sole executor—the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testatrix bequeaths £7000, free of duty, upon trust for her nephew, William Clive Hussey; and £7000, also free of duty, upon trust, to invest the same and apply the income for the more efficient nursing and tending sick persons at Ludlow, Shropshire, in continuation of the work carried on by her in conjunction with the Rector, the Rev. Edward Ffarington Clayton, under the name of the "Parish Nurses Fund," in order that the same may become a permanent institution. The residue of her property testatrix leaves to her sister, the Hon. Victoria Alexandrina Windsor-Clive.

The will, with two codicils, of the Hon. Caroline Martha Berkeley (wife of the Hon. George Charles Grantley Fitzhardinge Berkeley) has been proved by James Mason, the sole executor; the personal estate, over which she had a power of appointment under the will of her mother, Mary Frances Benfield, being sworn under £12,000. Testatrix has exercised the power of appointment in favour of her son, Edward Stratton Fitzhardinge Berkeley, and his children; and there are numerous legacies, both pecuniary and specific, given by the codicils.

The will of Major-General Charles Steuart, C.B., Colonel of the 11th Hussars, was proved, on the 2nd inst., by Archibald Steuart, the brother, the acting executor, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £70,000. Subject to the payment of legacies, including one of £3000 to his sister, Anne Pole, testator gives his property to his said brother.

The will of Mary Anne, Marquise de Mervé (formerly Mackenzie), late of Dinan, in France, has been proved in London by Henri Bazin, sen., the sole executor.

The will of the late James Thomas Benedictus Notley, Esq., of Combe Sydenham Hall, Somerset, was, on the 11th inst., proved in the district registry at Taunton, by Mrs. Notley, his mother and sole executrix. The personal estate was sworn under £40,000; and the testator gives the whole of it, as well as all his real estates (subject to an annuity of £12 a year to one of his servants), to his mother absolutely.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### LADY MUSGRAVE.

Charlotte Lady Musgrave, who died on the 26th ult., was the widow of Sir George Musgrave, Bart., of Edenhall, in the county of Cumberland, to whom she was married June 26, 1828, and who died on Dec. 29 last year. Her Ladyship was daughter of the late Sir James Graham, first Baronet, of Netherby, by Lady Catherine Stewart, his wife, eldest daughter of John, seventh Earl of Galloway. She leaves three daughters, all of whom are married, and one son, the present Sir Richard Courtenay Musgrave, Bart.

### COLONEL LOCKHART ROSS.

Colonel Robert Lockhart Ross, C.B., died recently. The son of Colonel Robert Ross, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, he entered the 93rd Highlanders in 1840, and served first in Canada. In 1854 he proceeded to the Crimea, was present at Alma and Balaklava, and shortly afterwards was appointed by Lord Raglan Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General. Subsequently, he was actively engaged during the Indian Mutiny and the war in China, and from 1866 to 1868 held a staff appointment in Egypt. Colonel Lockhart Ross had received the Crimean, Indian Mutiny, and China medals, with clasps, the Order of the Medjidie, and Turkish and Sardinian medals.

### MR. M'CLEAN, M.P.

John Robinson M'CLean, Esq., M.P. for East Staffordshire, died at Stonehouse, near Ramsgate, on the 13th inst. He was born in 1813, the son of the late Francis M'CLean, Esq., of Belfast, and was educated at Tillicoultry, N.B., at the Belfast Institution, and at Glasgow University. He adopted the profession of civil engineer, and was at one time, President of the London Institution. Mr. M'CLean, who was a Fellow of the Astronomical, Geographical, and other scientific societies, sat for the eastern division of Staffordshire from 1868 till his death. He married, in 1835, the second daughter of W. Newsam, Esq.

### M. WINTERHALTER.

M. Franz Xavier Winterhalter, the favourite Court painter of her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, who died recently at Frankfort, was born at St. Blasien, in Baden, in 1806. He pursued his professional studies in the Munich Academy of Art, and afterwards in the galleries of Italy. Early in his career he received commissions from Louis Philippe, and also from some of the Kings and Princes of the various States of Germany; and this led to his employment by the Queen, for whom he executed many portraits of herself, the Prince Consort (one of which is now in the National Portrait Gallery), the Royal children, &c. A portrait group of her Majesty, the Prince, and the Royal children was, in 1848, exhibited by special command to the public in Buckingham Palace. It has since been engraved by Cousins—the publisher, Mr. Moon, giving the painter 1000 gs. for the copyright, and the engraver the large sum of 3000 gs. For her Majesty Winterhalter also executed a group of Wellington and Peel (1850), which has likewise been engraved. Among other Court portraits by him were those of the Empress Eugénie, and many French, Russian, and Polish ladies. One of his most important subject-pictures—viz., "Florinda: Roderick the Goth sees Florinda for the first time, as she and her companions are about to bathe in the Tagus"—was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1852, and is now in the Royal collection. This graceful composition conveys the impression of greater talent than the painter's portraits, which, though tasteful enough, are often superficial and conventional. The want of power is especially evident in his male portraits.



LORD WESTBURY.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Bethell, first Baron Westbury, of Westbury, in the county of Wilts, P.C., D.C.L., died, on the 20th inst., at his residence, Lancaster-gate. This very eminent lawyer and statesman was born June 30, 1807, the eldest son of Richard Bethell, M.D., of Bristol, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he obtained a first class in classics and a second class in mathematics; and was elected a Fellow of his college and made, in 1860, D.C.L. He was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple, in 1823, and attained the very highest distinction during a long practice in the Courts of Equity. In 1840 he was made Q.C., in 1852 became Solicitor-General, and in 1853 received the honour of knighthood. He was for some time Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster and Counsel to the University of Oxford; and, after having been thrice Attorney-General, he was constituted, in June, 1861, Lord High Chancellor, and raised to the Peerage at the same time. The high office of Lord Chancellor he resigned in 1865. His Lordship married, first, Nov. 19, 1825, Ellinor Mary, eldest daughter of the late Robert Abraham, Esq.; and, secondly, Jan. 25, 1873, Eleanor Margaret, third daughter of the late Henry Tennant, Esq. By the former (who died March 17, 1863) he leaves three surviving sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Richard Augustus, born March 11, 1830, and married, July 5, 1851, to Mary Florence, daughter of the Rev. A. Fownes-Luttrell, succeeds his father as second Lord Westbury. The nobleman whose decease we record sat for some time in the House of Commons, first for Aylesbury, and afterwards for Wolverhampton.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

The Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, M.A., D.D., F.R.S., F.A.S., F.G.S., Bishop of Winchester, Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and late Lord High Almoner to the Queen, died, on the 19th inst., in consequence of being thrown from his horse. His Lordship, one of the foremost orators of his time, and an accomplished writer besides, was born Sept. 7, 1805, the third son of William Wilberforce, M.P., the philanthropist, by Barbara, his wife, eldest daughter of Isaac Spooner, Esq., of Elmdon Hall, Warwickshire. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1826, and proceeded M.A. 1829; he was subsequently Rector of Brightstone, Isle of Wight, 1830, and of Alverstoke, 1841; Archdeacon of Surrey, Canon of Winchester, Dean of Westminster, and Chaplain to the late Prince Consort. In 1845 he was consecrated Bishop of Oxford, and in 1869 was translated to the see of Winchester. He married, June 11, 1828, Emily, eldest daughter and coheir of the Rev. John Sargent, Rector of Wool Lavington, Sussex, by Mary, his wife, daughter and heiress of Abel Smith, eldest brother of the first Lord Carrington, and by her (who died 1841) he had four sons and one daughter, Emily Charlotte, wife of Henry John Pye, of Clifton Campville Hall, Staffordshire. The Bishop's eldest son, Herbert William, Lieutenant R.N., died, in 1856, from over-exertion in the Baltic campaign.

SIR DAVID SALOMONS, BART.

Sir David Salomons, Bart., of Broomhill, Tunbridge, Kent, M.P. for Greenwich, J.P. and D.L. for Kent, Sussex, and Middlesex, an Alderman of London, and of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, died at his town residence, Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park, on the 18th inst. He was born Nov. 22, 1797, the second son of Levy Salomons, merchant and underwriter, of London, by his wife, Matilda de Metz, of Leyden. He passed the earlier period of his life in mercantile pursuits, but was called to the Bar in 1849; and, after having unsuccessfully contested Shoreham, Maidstone, and Greenwich, in 1837, 1841, and 1847, was returned to Parliament for the last-named borough in 1851. He was re-elected in 1859, 1865, and 1868. In 1869 he was created a Baronet, with limitation, in default of male issue, to his nephew, the present Sir David Lionel Salomons, second Baronet. In 1835-6 Sir David served as Sheriff of London and Middlesex; in 1839-40 was High Sheriff of Kent; and in 1856-7 filled the civic chair of the city of London. He had been elected previously, in 1835, Alderman of Aldgate Ward; in 1844, of Portsoken Ward; and, in 1847, of Cordwainers' Ward. In politics the deceased Baronet was a consistent Liberal. He was the author of works on "the Corn Laws," "Banking," "English and Foreign Railways," &c. He married, first, April 18, 1825, Jeanette, daughter of Salmon Cohen, Esq., of Canonbury House, Middlesex; and, secondly, Sept. 23, 1872, Cecilia, widow of P. J. Salomons, Esq., of Upper Wimpole-street. He leaves no issue.

THE HON. SUSAN TOUCHET.

The Hon. Susan Touchet died on the 14th inst., at Sandgate, Kent. She was born July 19, 1826, the youngest child of George John, nineteenth Lord Audley, by Anne Jane, his wife, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Ross Donnelly, K.C.B.

MRS. CLIVE.

This distinguished lady, Caroline Clive, the authoress of "Paul Ferroll," whose lamentable death by an accident from fire occurred on the 12th inst., at Whitfield, Herefordshire, was the second daughter and coheir of Edmund Meyssey Wigley, Esq., of Shakenhurst, in the county of Worcester, and was born in 1801. In 1840 she was married to the Rev. Archer Clive, of Whitfield, J.P. and D.L., who was formerly Rector of Solihull, Warwickshire, and is now Chancellor and Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral. Besides "Paul Ferroll," Mrs. Clive was authoress of "Paul Ferroll's Wife," and a volume of poems, published under the signature of "V." Mrs. Clive leaves one son, Charles Meyssey Bolton Clive, and one daughter, Alice, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilberforce Greathed, C.B.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

\*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

A. DEMONCHY.—The chess-playing public in this country have a distaste for "suicidal" problems. It is merely wasting the Examiners' time, therefore, to submit such compositions to their scrutiny. Be good enough, in future, to send us ordinary mates, and no more "inverse."

J. H. Tipton.—Received, with thanks.

H. T. T. Cambridge.—The No. XII., by an inadvertence, was not given, or, rather, it was misnumbered XIII.

H. N. E. Bourne.—We remember the story referred to, but cannot at the moment call to mind wherein it appeared.

J. J. Scott.—You had better not attempt the solution of chess problems until you have acquired some knowledge of the game. At present you evidently know nothing of the principles of their construction.

The Correct Solution of Problem No. 1533 has been received by R. A.—Trial—Harry—J. A. Laine—M. P.—Signa—D. D.—Victorine—Manfred and Man Friday—J. W. Norris—W. Airey—R. W. D.—T. W. Canterbury—A. A. Drury—F. B. S.—F. W. B.—Medicus—J. Janion—R. W. B.—Cosmos—Mabel and Geraldine—S. P. Q. B. of Bruges—Sam—Box and Cox—Ferdinand and Miranda—Frederica—S. M.—A. Demonchy—Baby—Felix—Try Again—G. W.—Flaughetto—R. W. C.—W. C.—R. D. B.—J. G. B.—Lochrine—Caroline and Ruth—Ben.

**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1533.**

<b>WHITE.</b> 1. B to K Kt 5th 2. B takes P	<b>BLACK.</b> B to Kt 2nd* Kt takes Q	<b>WHITE.</b> 3. B to K 4th (ch) K moves 4. B takes Kt. Mate.	<b>BLACK.</b> K to B 2nd (brst) K moves
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\*1. Black may also play B to Kt 3rd. The reply is 2. Kt to Q 6th, &c.

**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1534.**

<b>WHITE.</b> 1. Q to K 4th	<b>BLACK.</b> Either Rook gives ch*	<b>WHITE.</b> 2. P takes R, becoming a Kt and giving mate.	<b>BLACK.</b>
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\*1. Either Rook takes B†  
†1. Either Pawn takes Kt

2. Q to Kt 6th or Q B 6th, Mate.  
2. Q takes R. Mate.

PROBLEM NO. 1535.

By C. W. of Sunbury.

BLACK.

